

DISASTROUS BLAZE.

Popp's Livery Barns at Toledo Entirely Consumed.

VALUABLE HORSES PERISH.

The Explosion of a Gasoline Stove Made Such a Speedy Fire That It Is Impossible to Rescue the Unfortunate Animals.

Toledo, Jan. 27.—The explosion of a gasoline stove of the harness room of Joseph Popp's livery barns at 3 p. m. caused a hot fire. Twelve valuable coach and blood horses were suffocated by the smoke, while 20 others were so badly burned that the majority of them will have to be shot. The total loss will aggregate \$50,000 on horses, carriages and harness with \$300 insurance, and \$8,000 on building, with \$2,000 insurance.

FLORIDA ORANGES.

The Crop Is in Great Danger of Being Nipped by Cold Snap.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The weather bureau issues the following:

The temperature has risen slowly from the Atlantic coast westward over the Ohio and upper Mississippi valley and the northwest.

It continues low and has fallen slightly in the southwest, and it has fallen decidedly on the central gulf and west Florida coasts, where it is below freezing.

There has been little change in temperature in Florida up to 8 p. m., and as this region is covered with an area of rain it is probable that the cold wave may not extend to the south of Jacksonville with sufficient intensity to cause injury to crops, although the temperature may reach freezing in the interior of the extreme northern portion.

The temperature will remain stationary Wednesday in the middle Atlantic states north of Virginia with fair weather, and it will rise slowly in the central valleys with light local snows.

The barometer has risen in the St. Lawrence valley and New England and in the southwest, and it has fallen from Florida northwest to Montana. It is lowest northeast to Montana. There is a second depression in the over Florida, which is apparently moving to the northeastward.

The high winds which have prevailed on the Atlantic coast north of Hatteras, due to the depression in the lower St. Lawrence valley, have been succeeded by brisk northwesterly winds, which will continue today, the depression having passed to the eastward of Nova Scotia.

President Hitchcock's Reply.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Hiram Hitchcock, president of the Nicaragua Canal company, has written a letter to Secretary Olney in reply to Senator Rodriguez' statement which the secretary sent to the senate. Mr. Hitchcock says that when Senator Rodriguez says the company has forfeited its character because of neglect to make the surveys as required "he omits to inform you that the final surveys and location of the canal were made and concluded by a commission of engineers in strict conformity with article 447 of the concession and were formally accepted by the government of Nicaragua on Oct. 8, 1889."

Exaggerated Reports.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 27.—The reports of the accident to a sleighing party near Tyrone were much exaggerated. A party of 18 young men and women of that town started in a large sled for a night's diversion at a farmhouse in Eden valley, several miles east of Tyrone. While descending a small embankment leading from the railroad tracks the brakes failed to hold and the sled slipped over the embankment, falling five feet. No one was seriously hurt.

Growing Sentiment For Hanna.

Cleveland, Jan. 27.—Ever since the legislative reunion and banquet at Columbus there has been a growing feeling in the well informed political circles that the naming of Mr. Hanna by Governor Bushnell as the successor of Senator John Sherman is well nigh a certainty. This opinion is not alone confined to Mr. Hanna's friends, but is now even admitted by those who have opposed him as a candidate for the senate.

Want Yousey to Play Fair.

Newport, Ky., Jan. 27.—A number of the creditors of T. B. Yousey, late cashier of the First National Bank of Newport, who is said to owe the bank \$150,000, allege that Yousey, who has made an individual assignment, is managing his affairs so as to give undue advantages to certain creditors. They have therefore applied to Judge Helm to appoint a receiver for Yousey's personal affairs, or to refer the matter to a master commissioner. John T. Hodge is likely to be appointed.

Receiver For Brass Works.

Cleveland, Jan. 27.—Homer H. Johnson was appointed receiver for the Vulcan Brass company. The assets of the company are placed at \$35,000, and liabilities at \$48,500. Trouble among the stockholders, it is said, led to the application for a receiver.

QUEEN LIL IN SOCIETY, PROVINCE OF BIJAPUR.

Deposed Ruler Holds a Reception in Washington.

CURIOSITY OF FAIR ONES.

The Ladies, Without Receiving Any Special Invitation, Got in Line and Met the Dusky Hostess of Hawaii.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Ex-Queen Lilioukalani held a reception for two hours at her rooms in the Shoreham. It was her purpose to confine the reception mainly to newspaper men and such persons in official life as cared to call.

However, the ladies in the hotel soon passed the news of the affair to their friends elsewhere and in consequence the small parlors set apart for the callers were well crowded with persons, mostly of the fair sex, and generally animated by a feeling of curiosity to see the woman who had been a queen and had filled a page in the history of Polynesia.

The queen was assisted in the reception of visitors by her lady-in-waiting, Miss Kia Nahaolelua, and by her secretary and agent, Joseph Heleluhe, both native Hawaiians. Mr. Palmer, acting as her chamberlain, received the callers at the doorway and presented them to the receiving party. The queen was becomingly attired in a black silk gown trimmed with royal purple and bore herself with great dignity.

GENEROUS CITIZENS.

Quick Response to the Appeal For Aid For the Poor of Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The quick response of the citizens to Mayor Swift's appeal has resulted in the relief of suffering in Chicago with rapidity and to an extent far beyond expectations.

Through the systematic canvass of the police and the prompt attention to the cases reported by the officers, it is safe to say that but few persons suffered in Chicago from cold or hunger.

During the past 48 hours not less than 1,200 families were supplied through the police with food and fuel. The work of the police was reinforced by that of the letter carriers who, acting on Postmaster Hesing's orders, gathered the names of the unfortunate on their routes and turned them into the substations, the superintendents of which then reported to the police.

The work of the Salvation Army was far-reaching and the information in the hands of the "slum workers" was used to great advantage in the relief work.

Mayor Swift was busy all day receiving subscriptions to the relief fund. The Pabst Brewing company of Milwaukee telegraphed Mayor Swift that it had sent \$1,000 to help feed the hungry.

The largest contribution so far made to the public relief fund was by the officials and employees of the Postal Telegraph Cable company, who raised \$2,000.

Contest For Two Cent Mileage.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The western roads are waiting with much interest for the outcome of the contest that will be waged at Jefferson City over the attempt of the Traveling Men's association to get the roads in the state of Missouri down to a rate of 2 cents per mile. The roads are preparing to make a hard fight against the passage of the bill.

Some Sugar Was Saved.

Hamburg, Jan. 27.—It appears that 8,000 bags were saved out of the cargo of 15,000 bags of sugar on board the British steamer Abana, from Hamburg for Newport News, which sank on Jan. 16 in the River Elbe, after colliding with the steamer Dartmoor.

Gunpowder Exploded.

Sheilbourne, Ont., Jan. 27.—Fire completely destroyed the whole business side of Main street. It started in Hannah's hardware store where a large amount of gunpowder was stored. An explosion occurred which shattered nearly every glass in town.

Niagara Is Dazzling.

Niagara Falls, Jan. 27.—The cold is intense here and the glittering ice bridge has formed in the gorge. The frozen spray upon the trees of the parks and the faces of the cliffs present a dazzling spectacle and trains are bringing many sightseers.

Crew of Lifeboat Lost.

Harboore, Jutland, Jan. 27.—A lifeboat which had been searching for some fishing smacks which have been missing since the storm has been captured and 12 of the crew were drowned.

Jokai Jollied.

Budapest, Jan. 27.—Maurice Jokai, the Hungarian writer, has been made a life member of the house of magnates.

Voted For Spooner.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 27.—Both houses of the legislature cast their votes for John C. Spooner for United States senator.

Infected With Plague.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—The minister for the interior has declared the whole of India to be infected with the plague.

Keenest Distress Experienced From India Famine.

ON VERGE OF STARVATION.

It Is Estimated That Fully One-Tenth of the Cattle Have Already Perished For the Want of Fodder.

Bijapur, Presidency of Bombay, Jan. 27.—The special correspondent who is visiting the distressed provinces of India, has arrived at Bijapur, about 245 miles southeast of Bombay, and finds in this district the keenest distress, especially among the people of the lower castes.

These are on the verge of starvation and are only saved from it by the government relief work, which enables them to earn money to keep body and soul together while awaiting the brighter state of affairs which recent rains are expected to provide later in the year.

It is estimated that fully one-tenth of the cattle in this district have already perished from lack of food and the loss from this cause will undoubtedly be considerably increased between now and the growing of the new crops.

In the fields can be seen lying numbers of carcasses of animals being devoured by vultures. There are many gangs of robbers engaged in pillaging grain stores whenever an opportunity arises and the prisons are full of thieves who have been captured while stealing grain or in attempting to do so.

Among the masses there are many cases of illness, arising from lack of proper nourishment and emaciation, and it is regarded as certain that cholera will reach this district sooner or later, owing to the carelessness of the people, who dread being taken to the hospitals provided for their care, believing that they are certain to die within a fortnight if they enter a hospital.

Beyond doubt the utmost resources of the government will be taxed before long in the efforts which will have to be made to cope with the steadily increasing distress.

Keeps Hands Off.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The state department has declined to be drawn into the great factional fight now going on in San Francisco between two big Chinese secret societies, the Sam Yups and the See Yups, which has been marked already by murder and other deeds of violence. About two weeks ago at the instance of Senator White, Assistant Secretary Rockhill listened to a statement from a San Francisco attorney representing the See Yups, who sought to have the state department intervene to prevent the Chinese consul general at San Francisco from taking action hostile to that society. It was soon made apparent to the state department, however, that this was not a matter for its action.

The Indians Fleeced.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Pettigrew, from the committee on Indian affairs, presented the report of the subcommittee appointed to visit and investigate affairs at the Osage Indian agency in the Indian Territory. The report was made by Senator Allen and represents such a serious condition of affairs that the report of the full committee recommends a continuance of the investigation. The report says the Indians are fleeced by the licensed traders and that the agent seems to consider it his duty to protect these traders from competition with the border traders who are willing to sell goods at half the price the licensed men charge.

Relief of Slavery Days.

Washington, Jan. 27.—A bill to satisfy a peculiar claim was passed in the house on motion of Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.). It was the claim of John F. McRae, a deputy United States marshal, for keeping 36 African slaves, landed by the ship Wanderer at Savannah, in 1853, until they could be shipped back to their homes in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the suppression of the slave traffic. The amount was \$462.

The Dowling Case.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—Revenue Agent Bowen is making the transfer of the government property in charge of Internal Revenue Collector Dowling to Chief Deputy Herman F. Collarius. At a consultation of Collector Dowling and his advisers it was resolved to appeal to congress and it is supposed Congressman Sorg will introduce a resolution in the house to set the dismissed collector right.

The Decision Postponed.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The house committee on elections which has charge of the Georgia contest brought by Thomas E. Watson against Judge J. C. C. Black decided to postpone its decision for a week.

The Weather.

For Indiana—Partly cloudy and not quite so cold; west to north winds.
For West Virginia—Increasing cloudiness; slowly rising temperature; variable winds.
For Ohio—Generally fair, possibly local snows on the lake; not so cold; westerly winds, shifting to northeasterly.

SOME MERRIMENT.

The House Indulges in a Laugh at the Expense of the Indian.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the course of the discussion in the house about the Indian schools, Mr. Murphy of Arizona questioned the good results of the present educational system so far as it related to those who were returned to their reservations.

He declared that every Apache who was educated in the east and who returned to his reservation was wearing the breech clout today. He said upon their return they were hazed and subjected to the utmost cruelty.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.) warmly defended the work of the Carlisle Indian school. He stated that many of the Indians who came there wearing blankets after four years of collegiate training went out into the world and made as good citizens as there were in the United States.

Mr. Curtis (Rep., Kan.) admitted that so far as Arizona was concerned it was unfortunate that educated Indians were returned to their reservations as a crowd flying over some of these reservations would have to carry his dinner with him. But where the Indians had good tillable lands he denied that they returned to savagery.

He paid a high tribute to the work the educated Indians were doing in Kansas and other states.

"Have not the Indians developed great powers in football?" asked Grosvenor of Ohio.

"I believe they have."

"And is not football considered in our modern colleges the highest test of culture and civilization?" (Laughter).

Mr. Hartman of Montana offered an amendment which produced a howl of laughter recalling as it did the recent exposures in connection with the notorious Seelye dinner in New York. It provided for an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 for the education and civilization of the "Seelye savages" of the Manhattan reservation.

The house greeted the reading of the amendment with a hearty laugh. Mr. Hartman made no remarks upon it and it was ruled out on the point of order that it was "new legislation."

NO FINAL ACTION.

The Wolcott Bill For and International Conference Is Discussed.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The senate had a busy session. Cuba, the proposed international monetary conference, and the Nicaragua canal each came in for a share of attention.

Mr. Turpie of Indiana closed his speech on the Cuban resolutions urging that Spain had utterly failed to quell the outbreak and that the United States should intervene.

The Wolcott bill for an international monetary conference was considered for the first time. Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) and Mr. Cannon (Ind., Utah) and Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) urged that the conference would be futile and was not intended as a serious movement toward bimetalism.

It was made evident, however, that the bill would meet with little opposition beyond the expression of senators that the bill would accomplish nothing.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment providing that in case the conference failed the secretary of the treasury shall within 30 days begin the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver. No final action on the bill was taken.

The Nicaragua canal debate was resumed. Mr. Daniel speaking against the measure. Mr. Morgan submitted a letter from President Hitchcock of the canal company replying to the recent letter of Minister Rodriguez.

Mr. Morgan also offered an amendment designed to meet the objections presented by Mr. Rodriguez. In presenting a remonstrance against the bill, said to restore the practice of flogging of vessels, Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) said there was no measure pending which in any way restored flogging but on the contrary the bill referred to gave greater security than ever before to sailors against brutality on ship board.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) then resumed his speech on the Cuban question. He spoke of the papers recently sent to the senate reciting the claims of Americans against Spain. These, it allowed, could not be paid in generations from Spain's impoverished purse.

"I would rather trust the resources of the Cuban republic," declared the senator, "than those of Spain, stripped as she will be of the resources of Cuba."

Mr. Turpie then cited the past instances in which speedy recognition had been given by the United States to the revolutionists of South American republics against Spain, and also Spain's recognition of the Confederacy.

"There was no fear of war with Spain," said the senator. There never had been such a war, and he hoped and believed there never would be. The recognition of belligerency was a recognized right, not a cause of war.

Statement to Stockholders.

New York, Jan. 27.—The reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad company makes the formal statement to bond and stockholders that an agreement with the United States government having been reached, steps have been taken to proceed promptly with the reorganization. No material modification of plans appears to be necessary.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SWEEP BY FLAMES.

Many Blocks Burned at Philadelphia. Wanamaker's Store Saved.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—This city experienced a \$2,000,000 fire. It started in the big grocery store of Hanscom Brothers, 1317 Market street.

It was only by the hardest work that the mammoth Wanamaker store was saved from total destruction.

The 5-story building occupied by Blum Brothers, manufacturers of ladies cloaks, was soon a mass of flames. The next building burned was that occupied by George Marshall as a restaurant; then came the hat manufactory of George B. Wells and the rear of the wholesale grocery of Showell & Fryer.

On the north side of Hirsch Brothers factory, immediately across Silver street, stood the new 7-story building of Dunlap Brothers, the only printing firm in the state with a capacity for printing the big blanket Australian ballots. The first floors were occupied by the Collins Carriage company. The flames swept through the big structure and gutted it completely.

At 8:15 fire was discovered in the tower of John Wanamaker's big dry goods store. A stream of water from one of the water towers was run up to the burning structure, but the supply of water was either too small or the apparatus defective, as the stream would not reach. The tower contained a handsome clock and chimed. At 9 o'clock, the entire tower collapsed, the clock falling through the first floor. Two lines of hose were then gotten on top of the gigantic structure and the flames which had threatened to destroy Philadelphia's most famous store was soon under control.

ACCIDENT TO A SLEDDING PARTY.

They Are Hurled Over a Precipice Fifty Feet High.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 27.—About 10 o'clock Monday night a sledding party of 40 persons from Tyrone drove into a quarry at Pemberton, six miles below that place. The sled, horse and pleasure seekers were precipitated 50 feet to the bottom of a precipice, where they lay in a great mass. Twenty persons were badly injured.

As soon as the news reached Tyrone a special train was fitted up by the

Obscene Minus Indicted.

New York, Jan. 27.—The grand jury indicted Herbert Barnum Seeley, James H. Phillips and Theodore Rich in connection with the recent dinner given by Mr. Seeley at Sherry's. The indictments charge them with conspiring to procure the indecent exposure of two certain dancing women.

Skating Tournament Resumed.

New York, Jan. 27.—The annual speed skating tournament, which began at Stamford, Conn., last week, and postponed on account of poor ice, was resumed at Silver Lake, S. I. The ice was hard and fast.

10 MORE DAYS

STOCK TAKING BEGINS!

AND OUR

Heavy Suits, Overcoats & Underwear

At Almost Your Own Price.

Just think of our \$20.00 and \$22.50 Overcoats at \$12.50.

Our Special Pants Sale will continue until Saturday evening.

Money Saved is Money Earned!

LOEWENSTEIN BROS.,

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS,

28 and 30 Union Block. - - - Public Square

RANDSBURG'S BOOM.

RUSH TO THE GOLDFIELDS IN THE MOHAVE DESERT.

Imparting the Risk to Tombstone and Continuing to Grow—City of several thousand where there was only a sand waste last summer.

There has not been such general and intense interest in any new gold mining field in the southwest for more than 30 years as there is throughout California and Arizona today in the ledges of gold bearing rock that are developing at Randsburg. Eleven years ago all the miners in this region were excited over the newly found gold quartz mines in Harqua Hala mountains in northwestern Arizona and along the Colorado river. Several thousand men of all ages and classes then quit shops, stores, offices and homes to rush across the country to Harqua Hala, only to find that the few valuable mines had been located before they had heard of the find. The stampede to Tombstone in 1878 is famous in the annals of American gold mining. But in spontaneity and intense eagerness there has never been such a rush of men and youths to new diggings in this region as that to Randsburg in the last few months.

Four months ago the region was known by fewer than 500 people. Today one may go where he will in California and Arizona, and the one topic he will hear under discussion is the prospect at Randsburg, the possibility of still further finds of rich ledges in that region, the value of ore that has been taken from the mines and the chances there are at Randsburg for old experienced miners or for novices. The railroad billboards at all stations hang heavy with circulars and bills of information about the new mines. The local newspapers publish columns of the latest news regarding the development of the gold ledges and of the growth of the camp. Every letter from Randsburg is read and reread several times and passed from hand to hand. Sample chunks of gold speckled ore from Randsburg are exhibited in the windows of jewelry stores in San Francisco, Los Angeles and other large towns in California.

There has never been such a study of maps of the desert region of the Golden State before, and the dullest schoolboy in California now can locate Randsburg in the Mohave desert without a second's thought. In the hotels, on the streets, along the country roads and on the railroad cars one hears Randsburg mentioned a score of times a day, and every one knows well the stories of how this or that man, who was a poor waiter, or a hard up bartender, or a discouraged teamster in Kern or Los Angeles county six months ago, is now selling rock from a mine at Randsburg at the rate of \$300 or more a day. Mining prospectors have come from as far away as Butte City, Mon., and Guatemala to try their luck in the new field, while hundreds more have parted with the proverbial shirts on their backs to get money to carry them to Mohave State, whence, laden with shovels, picks and cooking utensils, they tramp 50 miles to Randsburg.

The new gold mining town was named from the Rand group of mines, which were named by the original finders of gold quartz thereabout after the Rand of South Africa. The town is situated, according to the United States survey lines, in section 35, township 29 south, range 40 east, Mount Diablo meridian, at an elevation of 1,800 feet above sea level. In less exact language, one would say that Randsburg lies 52 miles northwest of the Southern Pacific and the Athlison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad station of Mohave, on the Mohave desert. The only way of getting to and from the town is by a stage from Mohave or from another railroad station, Kramer, in the same region, but hundreds of poor men, consumed with anxiety to get to the new diggings with all speed, have walked the 50 miles across the desert made from the nearest railroad point. Every day adds to the population of Randsburg. All the stages arrive crowded with eager men, and there are few departures. In November some 1,700 men dropped their daily pursuits, left homes and shops and went to Randsburg.

In December the number was increased by 2,100, and the indications are that ere January passes fully 2,500 more men and youths will have gone to the new mining town. If the enticing reports of the finds of more gold bearing ledges continue and the dazzling tales of mining properties keep up, it is more than probable that Randsburg will have a population of 7,000 or 8,000 men and a few hundred women before next April. A large number of the old time miners in southern California and Arizona believe that another Tombstone has been found, and all are sure that if sufficient water for mining purposes can be found and developed Randsburg will be a second Cripple Creek.

No other mining town in southern California has grown so fast as Randsburg. The news of the wealth of the Rand mines went abroad last September, when in one week the returns from the smelter in San Francisco, where the gold ore was shipped from Randsburg, amounted to \$28,503, and from Sept. 14 to Sept. 29 ran up to \$37,589. This was from two mines that were just being opened. How the information ever got out is one of the untellable features of new diggings, for the four men who opened the property were experienced miners and had taken every possible precaution to keep their newly found riches a secret among themselves. But somehow the information that ledges which had been passed as worthless by hundreds of prospectors for over 40 years had been found very rich did get abroad, and by one of those mysterious modes of travel common in every region of gold and silver miners, it went swiftly through southern California. The newspapers were then in a red-hot campaign, and but few facts about the new mines were published. Nevertheless there began a stampede for Randsburg.

and before the middle of October there were more than 1,000 men in the camp. When November came, the number had grown to 2,000. The best in the region was several feet deeper in October, and on many days the temperature rose to 110 degrees in the shade and sometimes to 118 degrees. The only food obtainable was canned meats, vegetables, stale breadstuffs and pork and beans.

The hot arid sandy waste for miles and miles about the Rand mines were traversed ever by ardent, restless prospectors. Every canyon within 100 miles of the Rand ledges was searched through and through, every protruding rock and every hummock of rotten granite was blasted or dug open in the eager search for veins of gold quartz. A few men died of hunger and privation on the desert.

Before November some 800 mining claims were posted in the Randsburg district. Up to date some 4,300 mining claims have been made in the locality. An area of some 15 miles square has been posted with mining claims. Many of them are absurd for mining locations, for about seven out of ten have been made by persons who have never even been in a mining region. Many claims have been abandoned a week after they have been made.

In three months Randsburg had changed from one of the most dreary, remorseless desert wastes to as lively a mining town as there is in the world. It has grown faster than ever did Tombstone in 1878 or the Comstock in 1869, for in those days there was no railroad communication to aid in a rapid growth of the mining towns. Whether Randsburg will grow to the importance of either Cripple Creek or Leadville depends upon the continued success of the newly found prospects there and the finding of water in sufficient quantity to operate the mines economically.—New York Sun.

NELSON DINGLEY.

Why the Maine Man Is Said to Have Refused a Cabinetship.

Take Nelson Dingley, for instance. He used to be on the ways and means committee until he stepped aside in order to let Reed of Maine find a seat at the table. Reed, not forgetting of a favor and with some sentiment, despite his cynicism and sarcasm, found the opportunity to pay back this debt when he had the construction of the ways and means committee. Dingley went in as chairman and sits today at the head of the table. It will be the Dingley bill that supplants the Wilson bill, as the latter took the place of the McKinley law. It is some honor thus to christen a law, and Dingley knows it; hence he declines to be a cabinet officer. Walker and Merrill and McKinley and Wilson—all these makers of tariff laws are on the tongue for ever and aye. Who can remember who was secretary of the treasury ten years ago? Fame is dear to the heart of Dingley.

And health too. Manning died; Windom died. All secretaries of the treasury have felt the strain of the responsibility of the place. Dingley, little man in big chair, does not believe his looks when he says that his health is not good. His face is pale. When he walks out into the air, he buttons his coat around his neck and turns up the collar after the fashion of men who are weak of lung. His voice is not strong. Otherwise he would have been much more of a factor in the house today than he actually is. Some men dominate the house by pure bigness of body and development of vocal chords. Dingley cannot. Yet the house respects his ability and, above all, his honesty. Some men are temperate because their constitutions are minus a desire for drink. Dingley has no desire to be a trickster, but could not it be tried. It is not in him. He has made money, of course, mostly by a successful paper up in Maine and because he has Yankee shrewdness. He cares not for social splurging, and if he were secretary of the treasury would still live in modest fashion.—Washington Post.

Don't Give Up.

Sorrow came to you yesterday and emptied your home. Your first impulse now is to give up and sit down in despair amid the wrecks of your hopes. But you dare not do it. You are in the line of battle, and the crisis is at hand. To falter a moment would be to imperil some holy interest. Other lives would be harmed by your pausing. Holy interests would suffer should your hands be folded. You must not linger even to indulge your grief. Sorrows are but incidents in life and must not interrupt us. We must leave them behind, while we press on to the things that are before. Then God has so ordered, too, that in pressing on in duty we shall find the truest, richest comfort for ourselves. Sitting down to brood over our sorrows, the darkness deepens about us and creeps into our heart, and our strength changes to weakness. But, if we turn away from the gloom and take up the tasks and duties to which God calls us, the light will come again, and we shall grow stronger.

When all our hopes are gone.
The well our hands must still keep toiling on
For others' sake.
For strength to bear is found in duty done.
And he is blindest indeed who leaves to make
The joy of others cure his own heartache.
—J. R. Miller, D. D.

A Village Under One Roof.

Most of the large towns in France contain workmen's model dwellings or tenement houses, which have been dignified with the picturesque appellation of barracks, but none of these has attained to the colossal proportions of the "Freihaus," situated at Wieden, a suburb of Vienna. This building has 18 courtyards and accommodates 2,112 persons belonging to all classes of society. One postman is specially appointed to deliver letters to the inmates, whose correspondents have to be careful to put on the cover not merely the Christian name and surname of the addressee, but the number of the yard, the staircase and the flat, if they want the letter to reach its destination.

THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER.

A Celebrated Hermit in the Wall of Westminster Abbey.

In the south-west wall of Westminster abbey a narrow recess shows an old oak door. Behind it is a passage leading into a small room with finely carved paneling called the Jericho parlour, which leads into the celebrated Jerusalem chamber. This chamber is of profound modern interest in that it was the scene of the 1611 and 1884 revisions of the Bible, in the latter instance the United States taking a most prominent part.

The Jerusalem chamber is also of great historic interest, being one of the few remains of the old palace of Westminster, which for centuries was distinct and separate from the abbey. Many rooms in the old palace had similar fanciful names, such as Heaven, Paradise and the Antioch chambers.

The Jerusalem chamber was built by Abbot Litchington in 1386 and was so named from the colored glass brought from Jerusalem which decorated it. The room is rectangular in shape, wainscoted with cedar and other woods, all of which were brought from the Holy Land. The ceiling and the upper part of the walls are frescoed, and here and there hang costly tapestries, which Henry VIII placed in the choir of the abbey, but which have since been removed to this room. The splendid cedar mantelpiece was put up in commemoration of the marriage of Charles I, then Prince of Wales, with the Princess Henrietta Maria of France. The carved and wooden heads on either side of the mantelshelf represent the royal pair.

One of the frescoes depicts King Henry IV, who breathed his last within these walls in 1413. This event occurred 25 years after the room was built and was doubtless the first really important incident in its history, for celebrated, indeed sacred, as the chamber has since become, at its construction it was only intended as the withdrawing room for the guests of Abbot Litchington.

King Henry, with the uneasy conscience of a usurper and a superstition of belief in a prophecy that foretold his death at Jerusalem, decided upon a crusade to the Holy Land. The crusade, which the king deemed ample atonement for his sins, was, however, too long deferred. Preparatory to leaving on his journey to Jerusalem, while praying before the shrine of St. Edward the Confessor in the abbey, he was stricken with a mortal sickness, and, in the words of the old chronicler, "they for his comfort bore him into the abbey's place and laid him down before the fire in this chamber."

On coming to himself and learning that he was in the chamber named Jerusalem, the said the king, "Laud be to thee, Father of heaven, for now I know that I shall die in this chamber, according to the prophecy made of me before said, that I should die in Jerusalem," and so he made himself ready and died shortly after.

The body of Addison lay in state in this room, whence it was borne at the dead of night to its last resting place in the chapel of Henry VII, the procession passing round the shrine of Edward the Confessor and the choir singing a funeral hymn. From the Jerusalem chamber also the body of Sir Isaac Newton was carried to the grave, the pall being borne by the lord chancellor and by dukes and earls.—Exchange.

The Japanese New Year.

The Japanese literally "turn over a new leaf" on New Year's day; the house is cleaned and swept, new garments are made, the family shrines are brightened up. All debts are paid, and even the streets are elaborately decorated with bamboo, pine and other native plants and festoons of tiny oranges. The national flag—the rising sun on a white ground—floats from every house front; the girls, in their best clothes, powdered and painted, play battledoor and shuttlecock; the boys fly kites—great monsters painted on paper stiffened by bamboo strips—and the very small children play with pretty balls made of cotton and wound with various colored silk threads.

All work stops, and for three days presents are exchanged. These are usually sweetmeats put up in decorated boxes of wood or paper.—Chicago Record.

Dr. Fahrney's Big Book.

Of "biggest books in the world," there is no end, but it is believed that the blankbook of greatest weight, size and bulk belongs to an eccentric physician of Baltimore, one Dr. Fahrney. It was made in Chicago in 1891. It weighs exactly 250 pounds and 7 ounces and has leaves made of the very best rope manilla. The cover of this giant of books weighs 50 pounds and is provided with two complicated padlocks. The book cost the doctor \$1,000.—St. Louis Republic.

Fifteen common bricks equal one foot of eight inch wall.

Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." Mrs. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills, cure liver ills, easy to take, 25 cents.

A CRITIC CORRECTED.

He Was on the Right Track, but Did Not Go Far Enough.

It had been a very bad attempt at authorship, and the actor who had made the venture into literature was sensible enough not to quarrel with the unfavorable verdict of the audience. It was hard to admit that his genius was at fault, but he did so with a good grace and without reservation.

"I—er—I suppose you saw that comedy of mine?" he was saying to a friend.

"Yes, I saw it."

"In looking over the house I was forced to the conclusion that a great many people were missing it, and I was afraid you might be one of them."

"No, I staid till the very end."

"It wasn't a very hilarious occasion, was it?"

"Not very, I must admit. It may be that I didn't catch the spirit of the thing. I hear so much about the density of audiences that I import it was due to my own lack of appreciation that I couldn't get enthusiastic. But some of it was undoubtedly your fault. You misled me."

"How?"

"You told me it was going to be a funny play."

"That's what I get for trying to be a prophet. I was sure it had all the symptoms when I started in with it. I regarded it as a masterpiece of efficient hilarity."

"You were wrong. That was the great difficulty with the piece—it was too somber. You must pardon my frankness, but that performance was positively gloomy."

"My boy, you don't speak advisedly. Your comment may be justified by your point of view, but it doesn't cover the ground."

"I had one of the best seats in the house."

"But you should have been with me, up on the stage, where you could watch the audience. Then you would realize that 'gloomy' isn't the word. It was sepulchral."—Exchange.

The wasp, like the bee and almost every other insect, is infested with parasites. Wasps have been captured which had two or three dozen parasites clinging to their bodies.

The fern is indicative of fascination. In Saxony the present by a lover to his sweetheart of a handful of ferns is equivalent to a proposal.

The Huns number in their annals four great kings—Attila, Bleda, Ellac and Dengizio.

A Revelation for Weak Woman.

Weak, nervous women who suffer from female complaints, irregularities, discharges, backache, etc., get no sympathy because they "look well." No one but the physician knows what they suffer, and no one but a great specialist in female diseases like Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful physician in curing these complaints, has the knowledge, skill and remedies which never fail to cure. Women should know that Dr. Greene can be consulted by mail free. Write the Doctor. You can get his opinion and advice in regard to your case free. Write now—it may result in your cure.

S. F. Fritz, of 677 Sedgwick street, Chicago, says: "I had a severe cough which settled on my lungs. I tried a number of advertised remedies and also placed myself under treatment of several physicians, with no benefit. I was recommended to try Foley's Honey and Tar. With little expectation of getting relief, I purchased a bottle. I had taken but few doses when I felt greatly improved; I was enabled to sleep, spitting of blood ceased, and by the time I had taken the second bottle I was entirely well. It saved my life." H. F. Vorkamp, S. E. cor. Main and North streets.

QUEER COLOR BLINDNESS.

A Locomotive Engineer Whose Affliction Was Intermittent.

A peculiar case of color blindness was brought to the attention of the superintendent of a local railway the other day while a test of the eyes of the employees was being conducted.

Among those examined was the engineer of an express train who had the reputation of being one of the best men who had ever stood in a locomotive cab. To the utter surprise of the superintendent, however, when the man was undergoing the examination it was found that he was suffering from color blindness of a character unknown to those making the tests.

When the engineer was called, the superintendent felt that it was almost a waste of time to apply the tests in his (the engineer's) case, and after he had told off all the colors accurately he was confirmed in this belief. But to make himself doubly sure that no mistake should be made he submitted the man to a second test. Holding up a piece of bright red ribbon, he said to the engineer:

"What color do you see?"

"Green," was the prompt reply.

The superintendent could hardly believe his ears, and the question was repeated.

"Green," again replied the engineer.

Then the green ribbon was held up.

"What color do you now see?" inquired the superintendent.

"Red," was the answer.

The fact that all the colors had been accurately called at the first trial puzzled the superintendent greatly, and he said to the engineer that he wished to subject him to a further examination later in the day.

At the third trial the superintendent first held up a piece of blue ribbon and asked the engineer to name its color.

"Blue," he answered, without hesitation.

"And this?" elevating a red strip.

"Red."

"Now this one?" holding up a green.

"Green."

The result deepened the complexity of the examining board, and it was finally decided to send the man to an expert oculist for a still further examination. It was subsequently learned that the engineer had shown the same peculiar characteristics as upon the three previous tests, which were sufficient to unfit him for service as an engineer. He was therefore taken from his engine and given a lucrative position in the round-house.—Boston Herald.

MISS BRANDT.

She May Pray With the Kansas Senate. Her Interesting Career.

It is not unlikely that the coming sessions of the Kansas senate will be opened by a woman chaplain. The Rev. Frances E. Brandt of Walnut, Crawford county, is a candidate for the office of chaplain, and the Kansas City Times says that her chances for receiving the appointment are most favorable. If she is successful, her name will be written in Kansas history as the state legislature's first woman chaplain.

Some people have an idea that successful doctors and preachers are an impractical lot when it comes to managing the money that they make. This can't be said of Preacher Brandt. She knows as well how to turn a penny into a dollar as she does how to turn a text into a sermon. She was born on a farm in Huron county, O., 37 years ago. After receiving a common school education she took a course at Lombard university, in Galesburg, Ill. She did not rush into the ministry then on a wave of religious enthusiasm, as so many young men do, but taught school, investing her money in boom property, which yielded her fine profits.

Twelve years ago, when Miss Brandt was 25, her family moved to Kansas and settled in Crawford county, where she purchased a valuable farm. The farm comprises 2,600 acres, and her father superintends it. During the first year of her residence in Kansas she became interested in theology, and in a short while she joined the Universalist church. Then she took to preaching and has been hard at it for six years. She lately resigned the pastorate of the Universalist church at Hutchinson, having preached there two years.

This western divine, with her charming conversational and oratorical powers, may turn up in New York. She said in a recent interview:

"For a long time I've been interested in an institutional church, an organization which provides practical benefits with religion, teaching young people helpful employments and taking care of unprotected children. At some time I hope to become identified with a movement of this sort in one of the larger cities. If I have one specialty, it is in influencing small boys. I've had splendid success in mending the ways of boys who had no mothers to prevent them from going wrong, or else had mothers they could have done better without."

The Indian Department.

There is a movement to reorganize the Indian department by abolishing the present system of appointing a commissioner and deputy commissioner and to establish a board of Indian commissioners to consist of three persons, one of whom shall be an army officer, the others to be selected from the two parties and the term of service to be so arranged that the commissioners would always be composed of at least two old members. The house committee on Indian affairs has favorably reported a bill for this purpose.

On Patriots' Day.

As a result of correspondence between Governor Wolcott and the navy department it has been agreed that the presentation of the silver service to the new battleship Massachusetts by the commonwealth of Massachusetts shall take place in Boston harbor on April 19, Patriots' day. It was at first proposed to have it at an earlier date.—Boston Herald.

MUNYON'S Headache Cure.

Cures Headaches of All Kinds in Three Minutes.

One or two doses will stop Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Headache from Indigestion, Nervousness, Overwork, Colds, Intemperance, Constipation, Railroad or Ocean Travel, Habitual Headache, Headache of Children, and, in fact, all forms of headache.

Those who suffer from headache from late suppers or immoderate eating or drinking will find these tablets immediate relief, and a grateful tonic to the overworked stomach and nervous system.

A separate cure for each disease. At drug stores, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal let. are to Prof. Munyon, 1306 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 9019 Page 115

Ex. Doc. 2. J. W. Davis, Plaintiff, vs. Dennis O'Neil, Defendant. Allien Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the court house in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, A. D. 1897.

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., the following described lands and tenements, situate on south Pine street in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the west line of a street one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet south of the southeast corner of a lot number eleven hundred and eighty-nine (1189) of Clymer addition to the city of Lima; thence west parallel with the south line of said lot 1189 and along the south line of property recently deeded to H. R. Kelley, by the above grant, to a point one hundred (100) feet, thence south parallel with the west line of Pine street 85 (85) feet; thence east one hundred (100) feet to the west line of said Pine street; thence north along said west line of Pine street 85 (85) feet to the place of beginning, being a part of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township four (4) south, range seven (7) east, and a part of the southeast quarter of the north-west quarter of section six (6), township four (4) south, range seven (7) east. Appraised at \$900.00. Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FERRIS, Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, January 27th, 1897.

Kidner and Halblit, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 9022 Page 120

Ex. Doc. 2. The First National Bank of Lima, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Showalter, et al., Defendants. Allien Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, A. D. 1897.

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., the following described lands and tenements situate on Second Street in the City of Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number thirty seven hundred and thirty-six (3736)—in Hughes' subdivision of lots in Hughes' Second Addition to the City of Lima in said county and State. Appraised at \$600.00. Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FERRIS, Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, December 31st, 1896.

H. E. Brice, Plaintiff's attorney.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Allen county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897,

at one o'clock P. M., at the east door of the court house in said county and state, the following described real estate, to-wit: A part of the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township three (3) south, range seven (7) east, described as follows:

Beginning at a point, marked by a peg, in the southeast corner of lot 1230 feet in a northerly direction from a stone where the center line of north Sugar street crosses the center line of the Findlay road; thence north 151 feet; thence east 120 feet; thence south 157 feet; thence along the center line of the Findlay road south 80 degrees west 123 feet to the point of beginning, containing 42.35-100 acres of land, more or less, all in Allen county, Ohio. Appraised at \$316.75. Terms of sale—Cash.

JOHN M. BOOSER, Trustee of Peter M. Booser.

James G. Lamison, Attorney for John M. Booser.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Martha Roberts, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Martha Roberts, late of Allen county, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 20th day of Jan'y, A. D. 1897. 1-25-97

THOMAS H. JONES, Executor

In Probate Court.

The fourth and final account of G. F. Fry, an assignee of Samuel Stearns, deceased, will be for hearing at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, February 2nd.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Frank S. Hutton, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Frank S. Hutton, late of Allen county, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1897. 1-23-97

JOHN H. HUTTON

Dr. Koy's Renovator Guaranteed to cure dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases. At druggists, 25c and 50c. Send for free sample and booklet. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

Excursions to Mexico via Pennsylvania Lines, January 19th and February 27th.

Under escort of American Tourist Association, Beau Campbell, General Manager. Sleeping and dining cars and special baggage cars through all the tour without change. More miles and days in Mexico, more cities and towns than ever offered. Tickets include all expenses, sleeping and dining cars, hotels, etc. For information apply to F. Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wholly new have been made. Get Dr. Koy's Renovator from druggists. "One dose a day."

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GOOD WORK OF THE WILSON BILL.

In spite of the fact that the Republican press attributes all the present ills of the country to the Wilson tariff bill, and charges it with the destruction of American trade and divers and sundry things too numerous to mention, the New York Mail and Express reluctantly admits that there was under the operation of the bill an enormous gain in the outward movement of products and manufactures during the year 1896, which was most gratifying. It goes on to say that there was a very pronounced increase in the exports of manufactures and it extended to a greater variety of commodities than ever before, which it declares is "a matter of vital significance in its relations to the prosperity of the country, and should be hailed with much satisfaction. The foreign commerce figures plainly indicate that the usual upping outflow of gold is likely to be delayed, if not altogether stopped."

The figures showing the value of our exports for the year 1896 are set forth in the following excerpt from an editorial in the New York Commercial Advertiser under the caption "Prosperity in sight."

"The most doleful pessimist must feel a thrill of confidence and hope as he views the figures of our foreign trade for the calendar year of 1896. Exports of merchandise reached the unprecedented total of \$1,006,000,000. This is a gain of \$180,000,000 over 1895. On the other hand, imports of merchandise for 1896 amounted to only \$680,000,000, a falling off of \$120,000,000 as compared with 1895. The balance of the trade in our favor for 1896 is \$325,000,000, a record never before equaled. To add to the inspiration of these figures, gold imports exceeded exports over \$44,000,000.

This indeed is a very flattering showing and if the people are to enjoy the prosperity which is so near at hand the Republicans should at once abandon the idea of ripping up the tariff and let the Wilson bill alone. It is quite clear that the business interests of the country demand that the schedules of the Wilson tariff act which have conducted to such an enormous increase of our foreign trade shall not be tampered with.

The virtues of the present tariff

law are just beginning to manifest themselves in a highly satisfactory manner, therefore the proposed increase of duties in nearly all the schedules is evoking vigorous protests from the representatives of many important industries. The last number of the America Wool and Cotton Growers contains letters from experienced and extensive woolen manufacturers of New England declaring their preference for the existing rates of duties on wool rather than those proposed by the National Wool Growers' Association. Mr. Robert Hazard, who is the president of one of the largest manufacturing companies in New England, writes as follows:

"I have no hesitation in saying I would much prefer the present tariff law without alteration to the extreme high rates of duty on wool proposed by the National Wool Growers' Association. I also desire to state as my opinion, formed after years of careful study of the subject, that the policy of extreme high duties on wool will fail to raise the price of wool obtainable by the wool grower, as it did fail in 1887."

These protests under ordinary circumstances would probably result in a halt being called on any extensive tinkering with the tariff, but we doubt if they will be heeded at the present time, because the Republican party contracted a great many political debts in the last presidential campaign which must be paid in increased tariff duties for the benefit of certain special interests. If, however, the rippling of the tariff checks the growth of our foreign trade and turns back the tide of prosperity now flowing into the country, the people will know where to place the responsibility. —New Orleans States.

What Healing Fads Have Done.

When every so called universal system of curing sick mortals is studied in the light of the influence it exerted in its time, it will be found to have swept away some exaggerated notions into which the race had fallen. Medical practitioners are aware of the monstrous and nauseating doses that were poured into the human stomach two centuries ago. Then came homeopathy, so called, with its doctrine that like cures like, and that a very little dose of something would cure a very large disease. Homeopathy has not removed all diseases from the race, but medical men in general give much smaller, milder portions of drugs than they used to do, and repulsive and sickening substances are not forced upon people as they used to be. That was the general effect of homeopathy.

After that came another craze—the water cure. Everybody was to be soaked, drenched, boiled and packed into health, and we were never to know sickness any more. Well, water cure failed to relieve all ills, but it inaugurated a habit in hundreds of thousands of people of taking a daily bath and of ventilating sleeping and living rooms and of observing hygienic rules generally, which has been of incalculable benefit to the race. The medical profession may well be thankful that the water cure fad proved so important an aid to their resources. The vegetarian fad has been of value too. The stuffed, fevered, irritable condition in which many Americans passed their lives was partly owing to the meat they devoured three times a day. While mankind have not turned universally vegetarian as a result of the vegetable healing fad, and while they would not have perfect health if they had, they have found that meat food once a day is all sufficient and better for them than the overindulgence in that diet which prevailed formerly.

Last of all comes the mind cure in its different forms. We hope the various sects of these admirable individuals will not fly at our head if we do not get their particular name just right. But the fundamental principle of all is that mind and spirit control the body. If we persistently think health, prosperity and happiness year after year, with no letting down; if we persist in the face of the world, the flesh and the devil in being cheerful, good tempered and in doing always as we would be done by—in time this fine thinking and doing must influence our bodies and even our outward circumstances. Stripped of all verbiage and unnecessary mystery, this fine doctrine is the best healing fad of all, and medical practitioners will find it the greatest possible aid to themselves and their patients. There is good in every fad, and the wise man and woman and the wise doctor will find the way to extract it.

Food For Soldiers.

Once or more in every decade comes up the question of food allowances for soldiers.

How much food should a soldier eat and what sort of food should he eat?

In the recent Sino-Japanese war the Chinese troops subsisted mainly on rice, together with what they could pilfer, while the Japanese soldiers had rice, tinned and fresh meats, fish and vegetables. The meat allowance of a Japanese soldier is 7 ounces. The Russian standard is 16 ounces, the English 12, the Italian 11, French, Belgian, Turkish

and German 9, Austrian and Spanish 8. The allowance to the soldiers of the United States is higher than that of the others and is 20 ounces.

The daily allowance of bread is highest among the Austrian troops, who receive 32 ounces, and the lowest is the English army, where each man is allowed 16 ounces. In the United States army, the English army and the Italian army the allowance is 22 ounces. In the German army it is 26; in the Russian, 17.

All modern soldiers except the Russians have a daily allowance of rice. The American army is the only one in the commissariat of which beans are an article of diet.

The critics take very kindly to the "Lyrics of Lowly Life," by Paul L. Dunbar, a negro poet. He seems to show most promise in his verses presenting pure negro dialect. What could be more faithful than this, for instance, from "An Antebellum Sermon:"

Now, de Pharaoh, down in Egypt,
We de wuss man evah bo'ty,
An he had de Hebrew chillen
Down dah wakin in his co'n,
Twell de Lawd got tiahed o' his foolin,
An sez he: "I'll let him know!
Look hyeah, Moses, go tell Pharaoh
Pa' to let dem chillun go."

Or this as a sample of negro philosophy:

Nutbin's done or ever happens 'dout it's some-
in dat's intended.
Don't keer what you does, you has to, an his
sholy boats de dickens.
"Viney, go put on de kittle. I got one o' mas-
tah's chickens."

Where Friday Kept Things Tidy.

Readers of that well beloved book of adventure, "Robinson Crusoe," will be pleased to learn that the island of Juan Fernandez, in the south Pacific ocean, is still in existence and has not been blown up by volcanic upheavals, as was recently reported.

It now appears that the story of the island's destruction sent broadcast a few months ago was conceived in the rum befuddled brain of an irresponsible old sea captain, whose chief pleasure in life is the spinning of yarns for thick headed folk.

Newspapers received recently from Chile give accounts of the results of a scientific expedition dispatched to Juan Fernandez upon a government warship. Furthermore, a large cannery for packing lobsters is established at Cumberland Bay, the only port on the island, and the last steamer from New York carried to Valparaiso from Panama a quantity of material for this cannery. It is therefore unlikely that the island has disappeared.

Every month a sailing vessel plies between Valparaiso and Cumberland Bay; so that communication has been made with the settlement since its alleged disappearance. The volcanic yarn originated about the time a series of heavy earthquake shocks on the mainland of Chile occurred. A British captain sailed into Valparaiso with the news that he had seen, while passing the Juan Fernandez, a column of smoke, and his ship received a violent shock, and he thought Selkirk's island had been swallowed up. The Chilean maritime officials sent the transport Carmar to the island, and as she returned in three days with a large consignment of both canned and live lobsters there was proof of the existence of land.

Then that honest and picturesque old sea dog, Captain Joshua Slocumb, who is now on a cruise round the world, says he saw the island not long ago, and Captain Slocumb's word is as good as a whole crew of sea serpent seeing sailors' affidavits.

During the present year the question of the final disposal of the \$2,000,000 which is now the working capital of the Peabody education fund for the south will come up for decision. By the will of Mr. Peabody the trustees may use this sum for the permanent endowment of education at the south at the close of 80 years' distribution of the income. It is expected that the Peabody Normal college at Nashville will be generously endowed from the sum named, but other worthy institutions will not be forgotten. No similar bequest to popular education in any age or in any land has, directly or indirectly, done more good than this generous one of this noble philanthropist. Thus far more than \$3,500,000 has been spent from the income of the original gift.

A street sweeping car has been invented by a man in Montreal. It is made to run upon tracks, though probably it could be changed to travel along an untracked thoroughfare as well. This unique car is propelled by electricity. The revolutions of the wheels move dust brushes that can be made to reach from side to side of a street. The dust brushes gather up all the street dirt and rubbish and automatically deposit it inside the body of the car. When this is full, the turning of a pivot empties the load and dumps it wherever it is wanted. This seems to be the model street sweeper. All the dust that is made is hidden by the covered brushes and conveyed into the car with the rest of the load. The cost of operating the car is \$3 a mile.

Uncle Sam's pensioners residing in five western states receive their money from the Chicago pension office. The office reports an increase of 305 pensioners last year, but a falling off of \$1,000,000 in the amount paid. Among the new pensioners are six widows of soldiers who served in the Indian wars 60 years ago and ten widows of Mexican war veterans.

ONE BLANKET A YEAR.

The beautiful and perfect weaving of the Navajo Indians.

Exactly the most perfect blanket. Neither Ottoman fingers nor British machines have ever produced its peer. The only thing I know of to surpass it is to be found among the astounding prehistoric fabrics we have exhumed in the mummy mines of Peru, but they are not blankets. And this matchless weaving is the handiwork, not of some old world craftsman, not of a trained heir of civilization, but of a wild animal—a dirty, foxy, barbarous denizen of a corner of the Great American desert.

A Navajo Indian of New Mexico and Arizona cannot vie with the modern Turk in rugs nor with the extinct Yumca in fringes, but when it comes to blankets he can beat the world, or, rather, he could, for it is nearly a generation since a Navajo blanket of strictly the first class has been created. Here is a lost art, not because the Navajos no longer know how, but because they will no longer take the trouble. They make thousands of blankets still—thick, coarse, fuzzy things, which are the best camping blankets to be had anywhere and most comfortable robes—but of the superb old ponchos and zerapes for chiefs—those iron fabrics woven from yayeta, a Turkish cloth imported specially for them and sold at \$6 a pound, unraveled by them and its thread reincarnated in an infinitely better new body—not one has been woven in 20 years. It is a loss to the world, but the collector who began in time can hardly be philanthropist enough to lament the deterioration which has made it impossible that even the richest rival shall ever be able to match his treasures.

There are still Navajos—20,000 of them—and there is still yayeta, and as there are people who would give \$500 for an absolutely first class yayeta blanket you might fancy that the three things would pool, but that is to forget the Navajo. He is a barbarian, to whom enough is an elegant sufficiency. By weaving the cheap and wretched blankets of today—wretched, that is, as works of art—he can get all the money he desires. Why, then, toil a twelve-month over a blanket for \$500—which is more coin than he can imagine anyhow—when a week's work will bring \$5?

The art of the Navajo blanket is as old as Plymouth rock and almost as bigoted. You can tell a genuine such as far as you can see it. It is a curious fact, known to the student, that when left to himself the Indian never blunders in color. It is only when too long rubbed with our shoddy civilization and poisoned with the ease and cheapness of our accursed aniline dyes that he perpetrates atrocities. His eye for color is elemental and absolutely correct. Red is king, and no bastard magenta, mauve or lake, but true red. Blue is good because it stands for the sky, and green because it is the grass, and yellow for the sun, and white for the clouds and snow, and these are the only colors found in a strictly perfect Navajo blanket. To the Indian color is a part of religion, and purples and pinks and other devil's colors he never can use until he is fully corrupted. The blanket of today is the most graphic witness to the falling off of the aborigine that ever came into court. It is full of hues that any decent Indian knows to be literally infamous. A generation ago a Navajo would have been put to death by his people if simply found in possession of one of these witch colors. But the true old blanket was as perfect in its color scheme as in its weaving, and I have blankets which have for 75 years done duty on an adobe floor.

Of course at all times these gems were comparatively few. Not every Navajo weaver was a master, and not so many could afford a blanket whose thread cost \$6 a pound as could "stand" the natural wool at 30 cents. But what has done most to make the old time perfect blanket scarce is the fact that it was almost invariably buried with its owner. In the Christian graveyards of the Pueblos, in the barbaric lonely last cuddling places of Navajo captains, the vast majority of the perfect blankets have gone to the worms. I myself have seen ponchos not three collections in the world could match today swathed about the corpse and covered with six feet of earth, and you can fancy if that would make a collector gnash his teeth.—"Land of Sunshine."

Very Inquisitive.

The late Mr. T. E. Fritt, in his book, "An Angler's Basket," tells that an ancient boatman of Kinross, whose acquaintance he made on Loch Leven many years ago, had been privileged in his young days to row Sir Walter Scott about the lake and round the castle island during the time he was gathering material for "The Abbot." In reply to Mr. Fritt's question as to what Sir Walter was like, the boatman answered with unconscious truth and humor that he was a "varra inquisitive auld gentleman."

COLD WEATHER NECESSITIES.

We are now offering the following special Bargains in reasonable merchandise:

Blankets.

We do not intend to carry over a single pair of wool Blankets, so we offer our entire stock of Auglaize Blankets at less than cost.

Underwear.

Ladies' Union Suits reduced from 50c to 39c.

Ladies' Union Suits reduced from 75c to 58c.

Ladies' Union Suits reduced from 98c to 75c.

Ladies' Black Equestrian Tights reduced from \$1.25 to 98c.

Ladies' Black Equestrian Tights reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.25.

Ladies' fine Ribbed Jersey Vests, fleece lined, heavy quality, reduced from 39c to 28c.

Misses' Dress Reform Union Suits at 1-4 off regular price.

A lot of Children's White Merino Pants and Drawers at 1/2 price to close.

Men's heavy all wool socks reduced from 25c to 19c a pair.

FELTZ BROS & CO.,

1st Door South of Court House.

Brazilian Balm
THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN BALM!
...CURES...
Coughs, Colds, Croup & Grippe
LIKE MAGIC.
RADICALLY CURES
CATARRH!
It clears the head of foul mucus; heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat; sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the senses of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and drooping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes
HAY FEVER,
making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the grippe germ and quickly removes all the bad effects.
INFALLIBLE in ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, DYSPNOEA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID and SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption ever discovered.

Cures a Fresh Cold in one day. Stops sneezing in 2 minutes. Stops itching in the head and relieves deafness. As an injection invaluable in female troubles. For outward use heals cuts, sores and burns like magic. Prevents lock-jaw from wounds. **QUICK CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND PILES.**
Its Healing Power is Almost Miraculous. The Best Family Medicine in Existence.
50 Cent Bottle contains 100 Doses, or Two Weeks Treatment for Catarrh.
\$1.00 BOTTLE EQUALS THREE 50c. BOTTLES.

HOME TESTIMONIALS:

"Brazilian Balm cured me of inveterate catarrh which I had for over 20 years. It is the most wonderful triumph of medical science."—*Gen. J. Parke Postles.* "To croup, cold and the worst form of grippe we have found Brazilian Balm invaluable."—*Bro. W. S. Booth, D. D., Pastor Del. Ave. Bap. Ch.* "Mrs. Lore has used the Brazilian Balm and thinks it did her much good."—*Hon. Chas. B. Lore, Chief Jus. of Del.* "One bottle of Brazilian Balm cured a friend of mine of hay fever."—*Thos. M. Culbert.* "I was very deaf for 10 years from catarrh. Brazilian Balm applied warm in my ears every day soon restored my hearing."—*Mrs. John Scotten, Chester, Pa.* "It is the best thing for dyspepsia I ever saw tried."—*Judge Edward Woolten.* "I was worn almost to the grave with a racking cough that all the remedies and the doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one bottle of Brazilian Balm. It shall be my doctor through life."—*Mrs. J. Galloway, Fullstown, Pa.* "I was fearfully crippled up with rheumatism, could not get my hand to my head. I took ten 50-cent bottles of Brazilian Balm in six months. Am now entirely cured and as nimble as I was at forty."—*Anson Burrell, aged 84.* A lady in Cincinnati was so afflicted with asthma that during the winter for seventeen years she was unable to sleep lying down, was entirely and permanently cured with Brazilian Balm.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
B. F. JACKSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

You Can Always Get

SHOES

To Fit you, and at the very Lowest prices, at

AVERY'S, 135 North Main Street.

209 REYNO H. TREAT 209 North Main Street North Main Street JACKETS.

We have a few Ladies' and Misses' Jackets left and we will give you your choice of any garment. Some were \$10, 12.75 and 14.50.

FOR \$5.00.

Respectfully,

REYNO H. TREAT.

Special Sale

SEASONABLE SHOES!

Ladies' Warm Lined Shoes at Cost.
Ladies' Dongola Dress Shoes 98c to \$1.50.
A Large Stock of Workingmen's Shoes 98c to \$2.00.

Lookers Always Welcome!

THE WAUGH SHOE STORE.

31 PUBLIC SQUARE.

WANTED.

WANTED—Servant girl with some knowledge of cooking. Apply at 122 east North street.

FOR SALE—Cook stove, bed room set, side board and other articles. Enquire at 210 west H. by street.

WANTED—Solicitors. No delivering, no collecting, position permanent, pay weekly state age. Glen Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Less wage paid to good girl. Mrs. Wall, 215 west Market street.

WANTED—Man to travel, look after and appoint agents. Good route, salary and expenses; reference; chance to advance; steady position; if satisfactory, addressed envelope for reply. Address 814 E. P. & O., 102 Dearborn street, Chicago.

AGENTS—Smart mechanics and others. The only practical and perfect working self-feeding drilling attachment for bit braces. Every mechanic in every trade needs it. Some good territory not yet taken. Write quick to secure it.

A. L. Smith & Co., 1265 Arch St., Philadelphia.

\$18 a week paid to reliable lady or gentleman. Easy and pleasant work; short hours; no experience necessary; permanent position; no capital required. Rollad presents for a reply. Address 814 E. P. & O., 102 Dearborn street, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

WANTED—Man in this city with \$1,000 cash capital to start a branch office of our business. No agency, no patent, right scheme but a really legitimate and permanent office business; now in operation in over 100 cities, all making money. Reliable parties with the required capital, mechanical business, address four cell telex, M. P. O. 246 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

The Union Meetings.

A new feature of the Union meetings is a daily noon prayer service for men in the Congregational church. Many requests for prayers have been presented and already there has been thanksgiving for prayers heard and answered. Last night the congregation was good on both sides of the city. The audience rooms were well heated and comfortable. Pastor Swanson preached on the South Side. There were several conversions, some were seeking salvation and church members were renewing their consecration. Pastor Hill preached in the Congregational church. Pastors Thomson and Miller conducted the after service. The results were most encouraging.

Services to-morrow—Noon prayer meeting, 12:30 to 1 o'clock for men, in the Congregational church. Evening services at 7 in Congregational and Grace M. E. churches.

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.

He failed to use Foley's Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint. H. F. Vorkamp, a. s. cor. Main and North streets.

The fat undertaker, who plants by the acre, poor victims of cough and cold, is sighing and crying.

For we've all stopped dying since Brazilian Balm was sold.

And for those who desire not just yet to go higher in worth its weight in gold.

Charles H. Connelle, Esq., leading lawyer of York, Pa., says: "Your Brazilian Balm cured me of one of the worst colds I ever experienced, in one night. I think it the greatest medicine in the market, and you can use my name any way you like."

All pain banished by Dr. Miller's Pain Pills.

Cured in One Night.

Charles H. Connelle, Esq., leading lawyer of York, Pa., says: "Your Brazilian Balm cured me of one of the worst colds I ever experienced, in one night. I think it the greatest medicine in the market, and you can use my name any way you like."

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All pain banished by Dr. Miller's Pain Pills.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

I. E. Avery Assigned this Morning—P. A. Kahle appointed Assignee.

As evidence that times are not what they were promised to be by the Hanna followers, and that the gold standard is not what it is praised up to be, was demonstrated again in this city to-day by another business failure. Mr. I. E. Avery, proprietor of the shoe store at 135 north Main street, closed his place this morning and a short time afterwards filed his deed of assignment in the county probate office. Attorney P. A. Kahle was appointed assignee. He immediately qualified after filing a bond of \$20,000.

A SICK JUROR.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

bank was in a precarious condition by a letter, and sustained the district attorney's objection to its admission.

Attorney Brown at 5 o'clock requested an adjournment in order that he could prepare in detail a motion to strike out certain evidence that had been introduced by the Government. The court granted the request and adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

A VERY SICK JUROR.

This morning after considerable argument on both sides, the director's record was admitted in the evidence. Attorney Brown filed motions to take from the jury all the evidence to which exceptions had been noted in testimony of Betts, Tudor, Brice, Wheeler, Melville, Ritchie, Cunningham and Sanborn. Also the report to the comptroller, July, '94. The latter on the grounds that the Government had not proven that it was a report. Seven counts in this indictment are hinged upon this report. Judge Hammond severely criticized District Attorney Dodge for stating that he had expected such a motion. At ten-thirty o'clock one of the jurors, Davis Brown, of Fulton county, who had been ill for two days, was granted half an hour recess to see a physician. He was very ill and had not returned at eleven-thirty. Court adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon. Dr. Baxter and C. H. Cole, witnesses for the defense, are yet to be examined after the court disposes of the motions. Juror Brown recovered sufficiently to report to court at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the hearing of the case was resumed at that hour.

A RARE TREAT.

Everyone Should Hear Valentine Abt, the World's Mandolinist.

The entertainment to be given by the Harmonic Club Friday evening promises to be one of the most successful concerts of the season. Every lover of music should hear him. Mr. Valentine Abt is a former pupil of Vitter Bart and brings to his mandolin work all the finish of that training and smoothness which pitches mandolin playing up to the artistic standard. He is called the Ole Bull of the Mandolin and is the greatest mandolin artist of the country. No mandolinists have ever impressed musicians as has Mr. Abt. It

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

A C. H. & D. Ticket Agent Nearly Frozen to Death.

T. C. Hamilton, agent for the C. H. & D. Railroad at Portage, was found in the depot this morning in an unconscious condition and nearly frozen to death. He went to the depot early to build a fire, and became numbed by the cold. When the first train came through he was rescued by the crew.

Basket Ball Scheduled Game Results.

The Y. M. C. A. basket ball sport is going on excitingly, and as part of the class work, makes it a climax worthy of mention.

Seniors' percentages are as follows:

H. Graham.....1000
W. McLaughlin.....400
O. Kelly.....1000
P. Ashton.....900

Afternoon Business Men.

George Webb.....1000
P. Hughes.....900

Evening Business Men.

R. O'Connell.....500
H. Allen.....1000
P. Churchill.....900

Juniors.

J. Holliman.....1000
H. Townsend.....500
G. Holmes.....100

G. Reenan.....900

LADIES—Miss B. Harrington.....1001
Miss L. Davis.....1000
Miss M. Stout.....900
Miss G. Bates.....900

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-heum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

C. H. & D. By. Excursion to Springfield.

For the state convention of Ohio Y. M. C. A., agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will sell tickets to Springfield and return at one fare for the round trip, good going February 19th and 20th and returning until February 28th.

A SMALL WRECK.

On the Erie Road Near Westminster Last Night.

The Erie Railroad Company suffered a small freight wreck near Westminster last night. As No. 83 was coming west in charge of conductor Peyton, and pulled by engine 87 with engineer Kavanaugh at the throttle, the train broke in two, and the rear portion crashing into the front section smashed about half a dozen freight cars. The wreck train was summoned from Huntington to clear away the wreck. No train was delayed by the accident.

STREET TALK.

The Toledo Blade says: Collector Hull returned to day from his trip south. He visited West Point, Miss., on a shooting tour, and, on his return from the country, stopped over to attend the field trials. "I saw some of the finest dogs in the country at the trials," he said "and their work was excellent. They had all the best dogs in the United States on trial. Just before leaving I picked some flowers to bring home. Quite a change in the weather from here, you will notice."

Findlay, Fostoria, Fremont and other neighboring towns are complaining of a scarcity of gas supply, and the newspapers of those places abound in accounts of cold houses, etc., as a result of the short supply of fuel. Meantime Lima goes along in the even tenor of her way, with a comfortably good supply of fuel gas. When the mercury hovers about the 23-degrees-below-zero point, some supplementary fuel was needed, but the service was so fair that not much complaint was made by consumers.

Dress Goods.

We are showing some new spring dress goods in neat fancies and small checks. They are strictly all wool, and our price will be 25c, 40c and 50c a yard. Our GOLD MEDAL black goods have no equal. Yours truly,

REYNO H. TREAT.

5 6t & 8 2t 209 N. Main St.

SHERIDAN'S BEST SPEECH.

A Newspaper Man Tells the Circumstances of When It Was Made.

"The last time General Phil Sheridan was in Milwaukee," said Bob Howard, the newspaper man, "was when the Army of the Cumberland held its annual reunion here in 1882. A banquet was given the association at the National home. General Sheridan presided. In his opening speech he was puzzled for words, but after a fashion he managed to stammer out something that but few heard and less understood. I was reporting the event for The Sentinel and had taken down everything Sheridan said just as he spoke it. When he got through, he came around to see me and said, 'Look here, Mr. Reporter, do you want to please me?'"

"'Deed, I do, general.'"

"Then please don't print any of that d—d d—d of mine. Just make up a nice little speech for me."

Howard made up a dainty little speech for the commander of the American army, which greatly pleased him.

A few years later, when he was on duty at Washington, Howard's duties frequently took him to headquarters, and he always met a hearty welcome.

The first time he called Sheridan said: "Oh, yes, I remember you! You are the man who made that nice speech for me in Milwaukee."

On several occasions he introduced Howard to his friends as the author of the best speech he ever made.—Chicago Times-Herald

TO BUY CHEAPLY.

Delaware County Farmers Form a Novel Organization.

The farmers of the southern part of Delaware county, O., have organized their forces of purchasing powers and elected officers, whose duties it will be to see to it that all of the provisions used for the sustenance of life are bought at a price less than that asked for at the present time.

They charge a fee of 50 cents for membership to meet incidental expenses.

They have appointed one of their number to hold a conference with the business men of Delaware, O., in all branches of industry and make a contract with them to sell to the members of the organization at a profit of only 10 per cent. All who refuse the members will avoid.

When the list is complete, all of the association will deal no other places.

This is the only organization of the kind in this country so far as known, and it seeks only to reduce the living expenses of the farmer.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Muslin Sale.

The greatest sale of bleached and unbleached muslins, pillow casings and sheetings, ready-made sheets and pillow cases is now going on. It will pay you to supply yourselves now, as the prices made are only for a short time. Respectfully,

REYNO H. TREAT.

5-6t & 8-2t No. 209 N. Main St.

For news read the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, which publishes all the news while it is fresh. The only real newspaper in Lima. Compare it with any other local paper published in Ohio and the verdict will be "The TIMES-DEMOCRAT leads them all."

Everybody takes it. Ten cents a week delivered at your supper table.

is nights a week.

REMNANT SALE

AT THE

COLUMBIA SHOE STORE

THIS WEEK.

A lot of spicy bargains that you cannot afford to miss.

Winter Shoes at Spring Prices!

All of Thompson Bros.' \$5.00 Gents' box calf, Russia calf lined Shoes for \$3.00 per pair. Of these we still have a fair lot of sizes AA to E. Ask to see them. They are made with invisible cork soles.

A few pairs of our celebrated Rob Roys still left. Banister's custom made enamel Shoes, sold everywhere at \$6.00; Columbia price \$5.00, remnant price, \$3.75.

All of Banister's patent leathers for \$3.75. McIntosh & Co.'s \$2.00 Shoes for \$1.40. See these in our case. A good Shoe for little money.

LADIES' SHOES.

A small lot of Edwin C. Burts' celebrated Shoes, best styles, for \$3.75.

Sizes 4, 5 and 6 of E. P. Reed & Co.'s Rochester \$4.00 Shoes for \$3.00.

Sizes 5, 6 and 7 of E. P. Reed & Co.'s Rochester \$5.00 Shoes for \$3.50 per pair.

All of P. Cox's Rochester Ladies' \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoes for \$2.25. P. Cox has discontinued making Ladies' Shoes this season.

A good Shoe for little money—our Ladies' \$2.00 Shoes for \$1.40.

P. Cox's celebrated Misses' \$2.00 Shoes for \$1.50.

P. Cox's celebrated Children's \$1.75 Shoes for \$1.25.

We have some odd lots of Misses' and Children's Shoes that we offer at deep cut prices.

Men's Low cut Goodyear Rubbers for 25c per pair. Men's cheap grade buckle Artics for 75c per pair. Ask for cards. They are free for the prizes we are giving away—Feb. 23, '97—on Washington's birthday.

THE COLUMBIA,

THE PROGRESSIVE SHOE HOUSE. LIMA, OHIO.

THE "FAIR CHILDREN" AT THE GRAPTON GALLERIES.

Aye, they grew older, queens and curls And duchesses and kings. They lost their innocence and curls And put off childish things.

They lived and died. For some the lot In goodly ground was cast. While others married with plan and plot The record of the past.

Young Master Lambton's arms and legs That crimson suit outgrew. Port and experience changed the charms Of jovial Jacky Crew.

The baby Johnson's thunder voice To below round the arts, And Gamble-Lough's Georgiana broke A score of hapless hearts.

—A. Cochrane.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

The Prominent Part That Profuse Advertising Plays in Their Success.

Aside from departures in policy and innovations on a large scale, the originality of the department store is largely supplied by two departments, to some extent correlated. These are the advertising department and the window dressing department. One is the literature of the great store, the other its art.

The shop windows are a great stimulus for the department whose goods are displayed in them. A good showing will often wonderfully increase the sale of the stock as well as attract customers to the store who are new to it. Frequently the head advertising man is the general manager of the store. Whether this is the case or not, he is a general supervisor of the establishment, with a complete knowledge of its ever changing detail.

Every day he holds consultations with heads of departments to find out what particular lines of articles they want to be featured, and about those articles he writes alluring statements for the shopping public to read, sometimes arranging for illustrations with them.

The amount of money spent for advertising is appalling when looked upon as an expense. One great store in Philadelphia spends on an average \$1,000 every day in the year, and a good many spend \$500 a day. The advertising receives probably more of the personal attention of the head of the house than any other department. The head of the firm which expands the great sum just mentioned personally suggests and frequently writes the leading lines in the daily announcement. The proprietor of a great store in Brooklyn does this invariably and thinks the time well spent which the work daily requires. The mail department tends to enlarge this expenditure, as the store reaches out to the utmost parts of the country, and the future will no doubt see an even greater development in the effort to secure mail customers in the small towns and in country places.—Samuel Hopkins Adams in Scribner's.

He Wanted a Baby.

The intellectual Bay State sends some queer requests to its congressmen. One constituent has written for "a good healthy male baby" that he could adopt.

—Washington Post

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., Jan. 27.—First Wesleyan Church of America, Columbus Grove; the Bohemian Shooting Club Slapnicka, Cleveland; the Cincinnati Woman's club, Cincinnati; the Cincinnati and Hamilton Electric Street Railway company, Cincinnati, capital stock \$10,000; the Loew Filter company, Cleveland, increase of capital stock from \$10,000 to \$100,000; the Producers' Nitro-Glycerine company, Corning, capital stock \$600.

Brewing Company Throws Up.

New York, Jan. 27.—Commodore Vedder was appointed receiver for the D. G. Vengling Brewing company and J. Campbell Thompson was appointed referee to pass upon the accounts of the corporation. The appointments were made on the representations of directors, bondholders, stockholders and creditors of the concern, which has been in financial difficulty for some time.

Idle Convicts Are Expensive.

Columbus, O., Jan. 27.—The report of the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary shows that the total earnings were \$230,947.21 and the total expenses \$288,807.80, a net loss for the year of \$57,860.59. The per capita expenses were reduced from \$134.30 in 1895 to \$122.84 in 1896. The average population was 2,174, compared with 2,085 in 1895.

Approves the Claim.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Secretary Herbert sent to congress findings of a board recommending that the Union Iron works of San Francisco be allowed \$14,742 for outlays alleged to have been incurred by navy department delays in the construction of the Monterey. A claim of \$13,660 for interest on deferred payments was disallowed.

Broken Bank Will Resume.

Holidaysburg, Pa., Jan. 27.—National Bank Examiner Bingham of Philadelphia, acting under the direction of the comptroller of the currency will transfer the broken First National Bank of Holidaysburg to the new organization, which will open the bank with 100 per cent of new capital.

White Spoke In Derision.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator White spoke in derision of Mr. Wolcott's trip to Europe as the representative of the new administration. He read an abstract from Mr. Chandler's paper which referred to Mr. Sherman as the great leader who would solve the problem of bimetalism.

Down an Embankment.

Dorchester, N. B., Jan. 27.—The Canadian express from Halifax for Montreal, on the Intercolonial Railroad line, left the rails just before noon and went down an embankment. Two persons were reported killed and six injured.

A SHAMPOO
with
CHAMBERLAIN'S
SALVE



A warm shampoo with CHAMBERLAIN'S SALVE followed by gentle applications of CHAMBERLAIN'S SALVE (ointment), the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of dandruff, scabs, and dandruff, itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Dr. J. C. Chamberlain, 150 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. and by all druggists.

CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON R.R. CO.
CHICAGO DAYTON CINCINNATI
CHICAGO DAYTON CINCINNATI

Excursions via C. H. & D. R. R. Co.

Excursion Rates to Washington, D. C.

On account of the Presidential inauguration at Washington, D. C., March 4th, agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will sell tickets to Washington City and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold good going March 1st, 2nd and 3rd; good to return leaving Washington until March 8th, inclusive.

In Palace Sleeping Cars From Lake Michigan to the Potomac.

A new line of Pullman Sleepers between Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore via the "Queen City".

Commencing January 25th, the C. H. & D. R. R. Co. will connect with the C. & O. R. R. and the B. & O. R. R. railways, will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows:

Leave Chicago..... 7:45 a.m.
Arrive Indianapolis..... 10:00 a.m.
Leave Indianapolis..... 10:30 a.m.
Arrive Cincinnati..... 12:00 p.m.
Leave Cincinnati..... 12:30 p.m.
Arrive Washington..... 1:00 p.m.
Leave Washington..... 1:30 p.m.
Arrive Baltimore..... 3:00 p.m.
Leave Baltimore..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive Chicago..... 7:00 a.m.

The sleepers are of the latest Pullman pattern, equal to any running on any line.

Keep These Dates in Your Mind.

December 22, January 5, 19, February 12, April 2, May 19—On these dates agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will sell tickets to Washington City and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold good going March 1st, 2nd and 3rd; good to return leaving Washington until March 8th, inclusive.

Sunday, December 28th, the C. H. & D. R. R. Co. will inaugurate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore via the "Queen City". This line will be made up of the C. H. & D. R. R. Co. and the C. & O. R. R. and the B. & O. R. R. railways, will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows:

Leave Chicago..... 7:45 a.m.
Arrive Indianapolis..... 10:00 a.m.
Leave Indianapolis..... 10:30 a.m.
Arrive Cincinnati..... 12:00 p.m.
Leave Cincinnati..... 12:30 p.m.
Arrive Washington..... 1:00 p.m.
Leave Washington..... 1:30 p.m.
Arrive Baltimore..... 3:00 p.m.
Leave Baltimore..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive Chicago..... 7:00 a.m.

Homesteaders' Excursion.

to almost all States via the C. H. & D. R. R. Co. On Nov. 22, 1896, 1897 and 1898, Dec. 1st, 2nd, 1897 and 1898, to points west of the Mississippi River and to the West Coast, the C. H. & D. R. R. Co. will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows:

Sunday, Dec. 1st, 1897, the C. H. & D. R. R. Co. will inaugurate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore via the "Queen City". This line will be made up of the C. H. & D. R. R. Co. and the C. & O. R. R. and the B. & O. R. R. railways, will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows:

Leave Chicago..... 7:45 a.m.
Arrive Indianapolis..... 10:00 a.m.
Leave Indianapolis..... 10:30 a.m.
Arrive Cincinnati..... 12:00 p.m.
Leave Cincinnati..... 12:30 p.m.
Arrive Washington..... 1:00 p.m.
Leave Washington..... 1:30 p.m.
Arrive Baltimore..... 3:00 p.m.
Leave Baltimore..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive Chicago..... 7:00 a.m.

Happy Days.

Fred—Mamma, our principal says his school days were the happiest days of his life. Do you believe that?

Mamma—Certainly. He wouldn't say so if it were not true.

Fred—Well, I suppose he played hockey and didn't get caught.—Philadelphia Times.

An English newspaper states in all seriousness that parrots are to be introduced in German railway stations and trained to call out the name of the place as each train comes in.

Don't dally with rheumatism. Purify your blood and cure it at once by taking a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FARM FIELD & GARDEN

GROWING MUSHROOMS.

Methods Practiced by Pennsylvania Producers of This Product.

Growing mushrooms is a simpler thing than many suppose. Mushrooms, in point of fact, can be raised in a variety of situations besides under the greenhouse benches. Any person with a cellar, stable, outhouse or pit where an even temperature of 55 to 65 degrees can be maintained can grow them. At least this is the statement of a Pennsylvania grower who submitted his methods to a state club not long ago. The Philadelphia Ledger reported on his address as follows:

The usual method is to make a hot-bed a foot or more in depth of fresh manure from the horse stable and plant the mushroom spawn in this medium; then cover the bed with about two inches of good garden soil. In from five to six weeks the mushrooms will commence to appear, and the bed will keep on bearing for months. Care must be taken that the manure is fresh and that it is prepared by two or three turnings, at intervals of 48 hours, to bring it down to the proper temperature previous to making it into the bed. After the bed is formed to the proper depth it is beaten down firmly and left alone for a day or so. The temperature will commence to rise at first, but will not remain long above 100 degrees. As soon as it falls again to 90 degrees or below the bed should be spawned.

The mushroom spawn is sold in bricks or cakes, and these have to be broken into pieces the size of a walnut and inserted in the manure just under the surface at intervals of about nine inches, and then the bed is pressed down and smoothed over. The covering of soil is put on about eight or ten days after spawning. All the growers consider this interval important. If the bed were covered immediately, it would cause the manure to heat again to above 90 degrees and kill the spawn, but after the eighth or tenth day there is no danger.

A bed may be made of any size, large or small, as the mushrooms will grow equally well in either. The beds may be made on the floor and flat or ridged, against the wall, about three feet wide and of any desired length. The mushroom thrives best in an even, moist temperature of 57 degrees, and where this can be maintained there will be no difficulty in raising plenty of mushrooms. They can be grown from October to May indoors and outdoors in ridges protected by boards during April, May, June, September, October and November. An out of doors pit or cellar would be an excellent place to grow this crop, but it would require artificial heat during the winter months, except during mild weather. The pipes would go in the first thing, of course—say four inch hot water pipes around the pit. Make a flooring above the pipes about four inches clear and build the bed on this in the usual way. The best guidebooks on this subject are "Mushrooms: How to Grow Them," by William Falconer, and "Mushroom Culture," by William Robinson, the latter being an English work. The former was written for the climatic conditions of the United States.

Feeding For Horses.

It is a common practice for livestock men to use sawdust as bedding for horses where there is abundant and straw is hard to get. But if you raise grain we should advise you to save what is needed for bedding, no matter how the sawdust be offered free. Sawdust with manure makes it very hard to rot, much more so than straw, though both, being carbon, have scarcely any manurial value. Market gardeners object to having sawdust in manure piles, though they always compost their manure before using. It is better to use either bedding as economically as possible, and without doubt long straw bedding can be used with less waste than sawdust, partly because it is less absorptive. The excrement, either liquid or solid, passes through the straw without doing more than discolor it. So by shaking out and drying the straw can be used repeatedly until it has rotted and broken up. The liquid manure is best saved, not by absorbent bedding, but by a layer of three or four inches of wood shavings underneath the straw or hay. This is much better for horses' feet than standing on hard floors, either of wood or concrete. A little chopped straw lying on this earth will prevent the animal from being soiled with it. The earth flooring should be cleaned but once a week and replaced with new. With the excrement it has absorbed it will then be quite rich, but if the loam is scarce it may be dried and used repeatedly until it has absorbed all it is capable of holding.—American Cultivator.

Manuring For Wheat.

I know of no way in which greater effects can be gotten from a small amount of stable manure than in its applications upon the surface of ground being prepared for wheat. When applied in this way, its mechanical effect is equal to its fertilizing power. Harrowing and dragging fine it and leave it as a mulch on the surface, and it helps to insure a stand of plants. Most soils have sufficient fertility to make a big yield of wheat if a good fall growth of plants can be gotten. Thin soils usually fail because they cannot force a strong growth before winter. A light coat of manure on the surface starts the wheat and lessens the danger of heaving by frost. The idea that stable manure should be plowed under for wheat is abandoned by most farmers. The common mistake now is to use too much of the small supply of manure on small fields near the barn for spring crops, when larger, though more remote, returns would be gotten by top dressing all thin land that is seeded to wheat and grain.—Ohio Farm and Fireside.

Potato Scab.

Notes on experiments for the prevention of potato scab come from the Montana station. A tabulated report is given of the results obtained by using zinc chloride, zinc sulphate, potassium permanganate, potassium bicarbonate, potassium sulphide and corrosive sublimate in different strengths of solution and for different lengths of treatment. The different compounds in some strength were somewhat effective in reducing scab, but the corrosive sublimate treatment, when the seed tubers had been treated for at least an hour, proved the most successful treatment.

White Guinea Fowls.

White guineas are profitable fowls, and it pays to have a few on the farm. The egg is not large, but it has a fine flavor and comes in greatest abundance about the time your prize Plymouth Rocks are molting. The white guinea is not to be despised as a table fowl, having a rich yellow skin and delicate, fine grained flesh.

ESTABLISHING AN APIARY.

Being in the Best Time—Practical Hints to Beginners.

Spring is the best time to establish an apiary, especially for a person unacquainted with the practical care of bees. Colonies in good condition secured then are more easily kept in order by the novice than if purchased in the fall. Mistakes in management may possibly be remedied before the season closes, and by the time it is necessary to prepare for the winter the beginner will have gained a certain amount of practical knowledge of the nature and requirements of the bees. If the start be made late in the season, mistakes, if they occur, may result fatally before the proper remedy can be applied. This advice is given in a bulletin from the department of agriculture, authority also for the following:

The beginner had better obtain his start by purchasing one or two colonies of pure Italian or Carniolan bees in accurately made frame hives and in first class condition. These he should get from some bee master of repute near his own place if possible, in order to avoid expressage and possible damage through long confinement or numerous transfers. The cost per colony may be \$8 to \$10; yet bees at this price will generally be found much cheaper in the end, for, though common bees in box hives may frequently be obtained at half the price or less, the cost, when finally transferred into frame hives, fitted up with straight combs, and the common queens replaced by Italians or Carniolans, will not be less.

The possession of a colony already in prime working order gives the novice a standard with which to compare all others, and often enables him to avoid costly experiments. Another plan, also commendable, is to agree with some neighboring beekeeper to deliver as many first swarms on the day they issue as are wanted. These will give the right start if placed, as soon as received in hives with foundation starters and the frames properly spaced—one and three-eighths inches from center to center, it being understood that the swarms are early and prime ones, with vigorous queens. Only those issuing from colonies that have swarmed the year before or from such as were themselves second swarms of the previous year should be accepted. Swarms from these will have queens not over one year old.

It is better to have queens of the current year's raising, but these can only be obtained by taking the second or third swarms from a given hive, which come later and are smaller, or by substituting young queens for those that come with the swarms.

The Ice Harvest.

Following are notes of interest wherever ice forms from The New England Homestead: One of the secrets of keeping ice is to have it packed so closely that there is no chance for air to enter either between the layers or between the cakes in the layer. To secure this, every cake must be of uniform width and cut perpendicular.

Where ponds are too small to use ice plows, a gauge should be made of two boards fastened by crosspieces (to make it of the desired width), and from 12 to 15 feet long. By laying this down on the ice one of the boards of the gauge will scratch deep enough to saw by. In cutting off the blocks they should be about half the width of the cake longer than wide, in order to break joints in packing. To smooth the surface of the layer where the cakes may be of different thickness or roughness, a long handled ax will enable any one to make it as smooth as a floor. All joints should be filled with snow, fine ice or sawdust. Sawdust should be packed around the outside from 4 to 6 inches thick.

Experience has proved that fine salt hay or coarse bog grass is a much better covering for the top than sawdust, unless a new supply of the latter is produced every year, as it soon rots and becomes dense enough to form a good conductor of heat, and in hot weather will ferment, thus generating heat enough to cause a rapid melting of the top layer. The hay, on the contrary, forms a loose, light covering, is easily removed and cannot heat unless a very thick covering is used.

Fences and Fallacies.

"Plant beans with the eye down." On the envelopes inclosing lima beans bought of most seedsmen in the United States the purchaser is advised to plant with the eye down to insure successful vegetation. An American Agriculturist correspondent in this connection writes:

"Having never followed this advice in a successful experience of 40 years, the following experiment was made last spring in two adjacent hills. In one, ten beans were carefully placed with the eye down. In the other, ten were dropped in the usual way except that care was taken to have none with the eye down. Seven plants came in the hill in which the beans were planted with the eye down, while every bean produced a plant in the other. 'Plant potatoes with out side down.' When a boy, assisting in my father's garden, I was required, at the cost of much wasted energy, to carefully place each piece of potato with the out side down. When I planted my first crop, the potatoes were dropped like corn, and to the expressed surprise of the old planters a perfect stand was secured.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

A Handsome Fowl That Well Deserves Its Popularity.

A well bred Buff Cochin Bantam should be a diminutive Cochin, having the pure Cochin shape. The color of the male must be a rich buff or reddish orange. The standard says the tail may be dark chestnut or black. While the standard is law, it seems to the writer



BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

that this is an error, as breeding from a cock with a black tail will cause more or less black to show in the pullets raised from such breeding, and the tails of the pullets should be a clear buff. The clearer buff the male the better will be the offspring.

The female must be a clear, even shade of buff throughout. The undercolor in both male and female must also be a clear buff. It may be and generally is a shade lighter in color. The undercolor is very important. In breeding, if a very light undercolor bird is used the result will be white in the wings of many of the chicks raised from such birds. If a very dark undercolor bird is bred from, black is apt to be seen in the wings or tail of the chicks. Select a medium shade both in surface and undercolor, with tails and wings as free from black or white as possible, and you will raise some good buff chicks. Green legs have long gone by, but still some breeders who think they know something about Bantams are still advertising standard Buffs, and shipping those with green legs—and in some cases with five toes. Either one disqualifies. The legs must be yellow, and there must be but four toes. The toes (middle included) must be heavily feathered; the comb single, and the weight must be kept down to standard requirement. When properly bred, the Buffs are very handsome and well deserve their popularity.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Why One Man Places Black Minorcas at the Head of the List.

A writer in The Poultry Monthly sums up the merits of the various breeds of fowls in this seemingly rational fashion:

The Egg Breeds.—Minorcas, Leghorns, Polish and Hamburgs. Of these, the Minorcas and Leghorns easily outclass the others. Now, while it may be conceded, for the sake of argument, that as to number of eggs they are about even, it must be acknowledged that the Minorcas lay a much larger egg and are heavier birds. We reserve the Black Minorcas.

Meat Breeds.—Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans. Of these the Brahmas easily lead in point of weight and also as layers. We reserve the Light Brahmas.

General Purpose Breeds.—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Houdans. Of these the race for first place is very close between the first two, with possibly a slight advantage in favor of the Plymouth Rocks. We reserve the Barred Plymouth Rocks.

In the fight for superiority we have now left three distinct competitors: No. 1, Black Minorcas; No. 2, Light Brahmas; No. 3, Barred Plymouth Rocks.

No. 1 is supposed to be the highest type of an egg machine. No. 2 is the exponent of solid weight. No. 3 of the class of so called general purpose fowls is supposed to be half way between No. 1 and No. 2—a sort of connecting link—but we believe that we can readily eradicate him by comparison.

As to meat, No. 3 is barely superior as to quantity as compared to No. 1, but far inferior to No. 2.

As to eggs, we find No. 3 greatly inferior to No. 1 and hardly equal to No. 2. In view of the above we feel justified in reserving Nos. 1 and 2 as the real competitors for highest honors as useful fowls. Let us study the special points of each:

No. 1. Best layer, largest egg, hardy, quick maturing, good average size.

No. 2. Good layer, ordinary size egg, hardy, slow maturing, very large. Now, we believe that all points considered (and you can study it out for yourselves), the Light Brahmas should take second place, acknowledging that the Black Minorcas stand at the head of all domestic poultry.

Clean Eggs.

Never send eggs to market soiled in the least. Usually they can be made, with warm water, not hot, and a soft rag, to look clean. If not, use them at home, making it an invariable rule to send your eggs clean and neat in baskets that will add to and not detract from their sale. Some people prefer a brown shelled egg, others the white. It is therefore wise to assort them to meet the wants of customers. The large eggs of the Brahmas, Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Cochin should never be mixed with those of the Leghorn, Minorca, Houdan, Polish or Hamburg, as the size of the former is larger and buyers usually prefer them and are willing to pay for what they desire. These suggestions may seem small to many, but it pays to cater to the buying public.

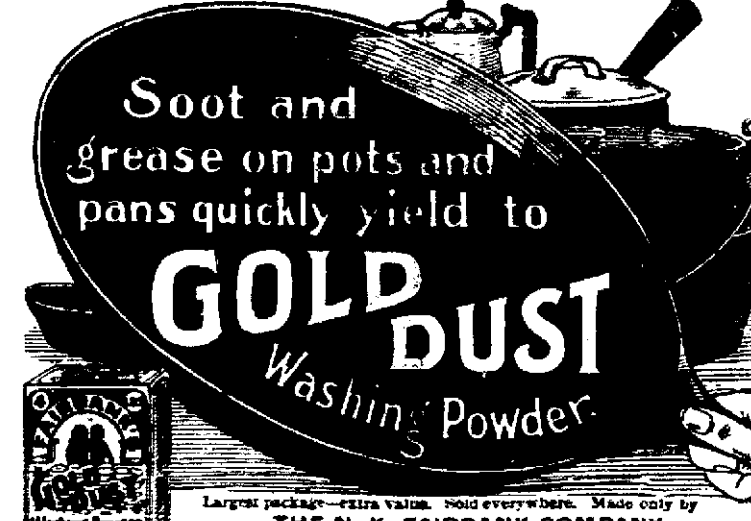
White Guinea Fowls.

White guineas are profitable fowls, and it pays to have a few on the farm. The egg is not large, but it has a fine flavor and comes in greatest abundance about the time your prize Plymouth Rocks are molting. The white guinea is not to be despised as a table fowl, having a rich yellow skin and delicate, fine grained flesh.

Soot and grease on pots and pans quickly yield to

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder



Largest package—extra value. Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

POND'S

USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

GENUINE IN OUR BOTTLES ONLY. BUFF WRAPPERS, SEE OUR NAME, POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK. 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXTRACT

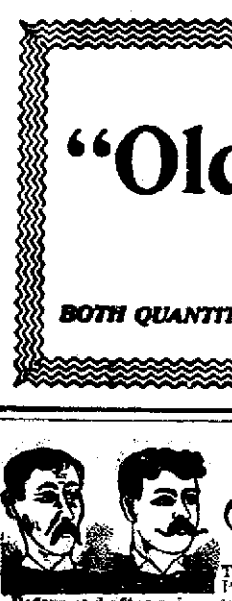
USE FOND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.

Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts.

Wrisley's

"Old Country" Soap

BOTH QUANTITY AND QUALITY. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.



RESTORE LOST VIGOR

New discovery. Will restore you in a week. Sold with WRITING GUARANTEE. Cure Nervous Debility, Loss of Sexual Power in either sex. Involuntary Emissions from any cause. Will positively enlarge Shrunken Organs. \$1.00 per box by mail, 6 boxes for \$5.00. With every 5th order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Address: W. H. WISLEY, 1010 N. 10th St., Cleveland, O.

SOLD BY W. H. WISLEY, OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

Regardless of the hard times and the stringency in the money market, everywhere, we are in a position to give all the money needed to supply good applications for loans.

I can get you a loan at less rate of interest and on better terms than you can get elsewhere. When you want a loan be sure and give me a call and get my terms.

T. K. WILKINS, 9-10 Opera Block.

Westward. Eastward.

Station	Time	Station	Time
Chicago	7:00	Chicago	7:00
Indianapolis	8:00	Indianapolis	8:00
Cincinnati	9:00	Cincinnati	9:00
St. Louis	10:00	St. Louis	10:00
Memphis	11:00	Memphis	11:00
Mobile	12:00	Mobile	12:00
Birmingham	1:00	Birmingham	1:00
Atlanta	2:00	Atlanta	2:00
Savannah	3:00	Savannah	3:00
Charleston	4:00	Charleston	4:00
Wilmington	5:00	Wilmington	5:00
Richmond	6:00	Richmond	6:00
Washington	7:00	Washington	7:00
Philadelphia	8:00	Philadelphia	8:00
New York	9:00	New York	9:00

WOMANHOOD. In order to teach how to guard against suffering women, how to obtain quick treatment for the various ailments of womanhood, the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS has distributed a little book of female diseases. "Womanhood" explains all diseases and irregularities peculiar to women and gives the best methods of home treatment. Sent free for stamp to pay postage.

Address, ELEANOR KENDALL, 616 North 25th St., South Omaha, Neb.

A Handsome Complexion. Is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. POMER'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

In the Connecticut legislature 100 of the 276 members are farmers, while the lawyers number only 22. It would appear from this that the members of the legal profession have discovered at last that there is no money in politics. The lawyers have learned the lesson that the farmers have yet to learn.

In Boston lives Joseph D. Jones, and the number of his years are ninety and nine. He is the oldest surviving Boston schoolboy, which in itself is glory enough for an old man.

Baby Screamed One Hour. One Dose Brought Smiles.

MASSILLON, O., Nov. 6, '96.—Hand Medicine Co.—"I cheerfully bear witness as to the virtues of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. Our baby, now nearly four months old, suffered much from colic. After having screamed with pain for over an hour we came upon Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and gave her a dose of it. In five minutes after taking she is all smiles, and at night we all sleep. Mrs. F. L. Traphagen, 46 W. Charles St." All druggists.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Piles, Bleeding, Ulcerated and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumor, slays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c and 10c per box. WILLIAMS' PILE OINTMENT, Preps. Cleveland, O. For sale by H. H. Vortkamp, at corner Main and North Streets.

LADY AGENTS. We furnish everything, you invest nothing. Work with ladies, pleasant and very profitable. Book free. C. C. Shimer, Omaha, Neb.

WHY SUPPER

Aches and Pains When a Simple Remedy Will Cure You in a

VERY FEW MINUTES?

All manner of aches and pains, external and internal, yield to the healing and soothing qualities of Lightning Hot Drops, whether of sciatic, neuralgic or rheumatic origin. Toothache, earache, faceache and headache can all be quickly and easily cured by the use of this wonderful remedy. It also cures corns, bunions, chilblains and frost bites.

Lightning Hot Drops is certainly a grand thing to have in the house. It is a pleasant remedy to use, and is wonderfully effective in all the minor ills of man and beast. It is always ready for external and internal use, and when sweetened the little pills like it. And it affords such a quick and complete release from the pain and misery of wounds and acute disorders and all sorts of aches and pains that after we have once got acquainted with its work we try it again and again. Briefly speaking, Lightning Hot Drops prevents or cures all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

Lightning Hot Drops kills any ache or pain, external or internal.

Lightning Hot Drops heals any kind of raw wound, old sores, etc.

Lightning Hot Drops neutralizes the poison of the bites of animals, snakes, insects, etc.

Lightning Hot Drops cures corns, bunions, chilblains, frost bites, etc.

And then Lightning Hot Drops only cost 15c a bottle.

KEEP HEALTHY

And Use the



**KELLY
SHOWER
BATH
RING**

**Hot Water
Proof Hose.**

Prevents Wetting
the Head and Floor

\$2 EXPRESS 25c.

Agents wanted in every city who can put these dos. lots or more. Send for catalogue. Frost Proof Water Closets, Self Acting Water Closets, Kelley Shower and Water Cocks.

THOS. KELLY & BROS.,

209 Madison Street, Chicago

WORTH SEEING.

Inauguration of President McKinley.

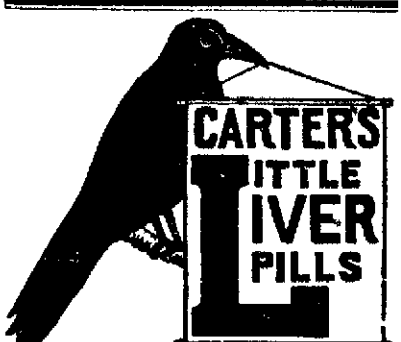
The crowd at Washington will be great, the ceremonies grand. Leading men of all parties will be there. You can enjoy the sights at slight cost by buying an excursion ticket over the Pennsylvania Line, on sale March 1st, 2d and 3d. For particulars address nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent, or C. L. Kimball, A. G. F. Agt., Cleveland, O.

B. H. OYLER, Tkt. Agt.,
Lima, O.

Yes, 'tis true;
Foley's Honey and Tar
Is the best Cough Medicine.
H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and
North streets.

English Wild Cattle.
The British Islands have a race of wild cattle. Three herds are known to exist—one in the chase of Chillingham castle, the property of the Earl of Tankerville, in Northumberland; one in that of the Duke of Hamilton, at Hamilton castle, in Scotland; and one at Dremelanrig, in Dumfriesshire.

Beggars' ticks is the common name of Bilens chrysanthemoides. It is so called from the small hooks with which the seed case is provided, by which it attaches itself to almost any substance with which it comes in contact.



**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution
the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

BIG GUN TO BE TRIED.

IT IS TO BE TESTED WITH THE HIGHEST EXPLOSIVES KNOWN

Has Been Made For the Purpose of Experimenting With Detonating Projectiles—Should the Tests Be Successful the Pneumatic Gun Will Be Tested.

The most powerful piece of ordnance ever manufactured in this country has just been completed at the Washington gun foundry and will soon be in position at the Indian Head proving station, where it is proposed to give it such a trial as perhaps no gun in the navy has yet been subjected to. There will be great danger attending the tests, for it is proposed to fire from this new gun the highest explosives known to modern warfare. The gun has been built with the object of experimenting with all high explosives, except dynamite, that the inventors may think can be carried in shells sent from rifled guns, and the authorities have made the walls of the piece unusually heavy in order to guard against possible serious accident in event of premature explosion before the projectile leaves the piece. In all respects excepting the bore the gun is a 12 inch rifle, the caliber being that of a 12 inch piece. It has all the steel, the same weight of jackets and other heavy parts of a 12 inch gun and could not be distinguished from one by comparison. After the tests are completed the gun, if it stands them without strain, is to be converted into a 12 inch gun at the factory here by boring out an additional inch, when it will be placed on one of the battleships now building.

The manufacture of this piece was begun about nine months ago, in accordance with a provision in the last naval appropriation bill authorizing \$50,000 for testing high explosives in modern guns. For years the navy has known that it can fire gunpowder in moderately thick projectiles, and that the walls of these shells need not be thicker than is necessary to penetrate eight or nine inches of the best armor plate. But some of the ordnance experts believe that gun cotton and perhaps other forms of high explosives are superior to powder and propose determining the whole question with the gun just finished.

Some years ago the naval ordnance bureau, under Commander Folger, made some interesting tests with a bag containing 200 pounds of dynamite hung within half an inch of a steel plate representing a portion of a vessel's side, and the effect produced could scarcely be noticed. Yet it was estimated at the time that had this amount of dynamite gone off inside a vessel it would have demolished things pretty generally. Another test with the same amount of dynamite was made by placing the bag on an armor plate and firing the explosive. The effect this time was to cause the plate to bend in, but still not sufficiently to have done any serious harm had it been on a ship's side.

Naval officers have no doubt that modern rifled guns are just as efficient throwers of high explosives as the pneumatic guns at Sandy Hook, which have a range of not over two miles, but the chief danger is in the detonator being disturbed in the flight of the projectile and cause premature explosion. Explosives that are to follow impact, they say, can be fired readily, but it seems to be the impression that what the navy wants is a projectile carrying a high explosive that can pierce armor before the charge goes off. For this reason, it is contended, a time fuse projectile must be used, and to get one that won't fire up too promptly is what the navy proposes discovering with the new gun. If it is shown that gun cotton can be fired with safety from navy guns, it is contended that the pneumatic guns will be of little value, for the army could readily deliver high explosives from its coast defense guns and secure far greater range and finer accuracy of fire.—New York Sun.

The Carina Will Go to Livadia.

An interesting event is expected soon in the czar's family. The carina has been seriously ill, and in consequence there were no receptions during the Russian New Year week. The czar's physicians say that a long rest, with perfect quiet, at Livadia will be necessary to restore her to health.

The Little Castellanos.

Oh, the squalling,
Oh, the howling,
Of the little
Castellanos
Oh, the howling
Of its yelping
Incidental
To a pain!

But the Castellanos are jumping,
And their hearts are full of joy
When announcing
It's a bouncing
Little boy, boy, boy!

Oh, the teething,
Wooley, wooley
Of its danting,
Dimpled nose,
While it's singing,
And it's clinking
With its fingers
To its toes.

While it smiles the smile most happy
That its parents both enjoy
When announcing
It's a bouncing
Little boy, boy, boy!

Oh, the crowing
Of the crowing
From the dumpy
Dib of pink,
When it's pining
And it's whining
Most piteously
For a drink!

And it drinks it as its daddy
Drinks the cup whose bubbles clod
When announcing
It's a bouncing
Little boy, boy, boy!

Oh, the rapture
Of the capture
Of the dumpy
And its reign,
For it loses
While it loses
All the house of
Castellanos!

But the manacles of the tyrant
No'er their fondest dreams annoy
When announcing
It's a bouncing
Little boy, boy, boy!

—R. E. Manikoff in New York Journal.

THE SONG OF THE OX WAGON.

This is the song of the straining oxen, the tune of the faltering till, of the slow, slow, slow ways of the wagon slowly built.

The song that was sung in the ancient tongue, when the ways of the world were long, the creaking creak of the slow, slow, slow ways of the wagon slowly built.

East and west and south and north the first born of the earth, from the waters clear of the high plain, from the sunset of the sea, on and on to the plains of the day, their creak, their creak, their creak, the song of the slow, slow, slow ways of the wagon slowly built.

Over the sands of the thirsty lands, under a barren sky, where the old law men howl before the law of the sun, forth and forth to the dim far north where the broad Zambesi flows, still today in the ancient way the rumbling wagon goes.

Through the forest ways where the wild things graze, the dappled, the fawn, the grey, where the tall "kassels" at sunset steal like ghosts to the silent city, where the home drink at the ready brink of the slowly shallow pan, the dappled, the fawn, the grey, the song of the slow, slow, slow ways of the wagon slowly built.

Slow and slow the wagons go by thick and thin and pool, but their thin path traced on the homeless waste is the road of the coming rain, and in a dream of that track the wild slinks back and the thief and the beast give place to the farm and field and the yearly yield of the men of the wiser race.

East and west and south and north, from the days of the dawn till now, ere grass was burned or sod was turned by the share of the furrowing plow, this was the tune of the faltering till, the song of the straining span.

How the dappled, the fawn, the grey, the song of the slow, slow, slow ways of the wagon slowly built, has given the earth to man.

—St. James Gazette.

IN PERIL.

It was night. I was in my bedroom at the Pera hotel listening to the silence, if you will allow me to make a bull. It was but half past 10, and the Turkish city, never very wide awake, had now gone calmly fast to sleep. All lights were put out, and no sound was to be heard, even in Pera, but the occasional howl of a street dog that some bitten watchman had beaten with his staff. Dervishes had ceased their holy waltzing and their demoniac howling. Priests had left their lofty minarets for the night. The sultan had sunk into a trance. The bazaars, where notions of all nations are sold, were barred and bolted up. The coffee shops had quenched their charcoal fires. The beggars on the bridge had dragged home their stumps and sores. The soldiers of the porte were in their barracks dreaming of a revolt. Viziers laid their uneasy heads on silken pillows. The "sick man's" dying city was dead asleep, and it made one sleepy to feel even near 600,000 sleepers. Human nature is imaginative. When it sees eating, it wants to eat, and when it sees sleeping it wants to sleep. Besides, did I not know that my countrymen in Pera were wavering in their allegiance to the pleasant king of midnight and were half of them yawning and stretching over billiards and dominoes and looking with affright at the two uplifted clock hands? Turks, who have no amusements, go to bed early.

I was sitting at the window of my bedroom, meditative, one foot off and one boot on, wondering if there was ever a minute, day or night, since Constantine was placed in his porphyry tomb that some wild dog had not barked in Pera, when a tap came at my door. I put my boot on and bade the visitor open the door.

It was Antonio, my dragoman, or courier, whom I had hired that day, and thus he spoke:

"Monsieur, sere, nous avons. We've got the foreman for the night."

Firman, you must know, is an Asiatic world, signifying, in this instance, a passport.

"Oh, have you? All right, Antonio. I am ready," said I, buttoning up my coat to the last button and adjusting my hat before the mirror.

"Vera good," returned my Albanian guide, who, by the way, had the most villainous face imaginable. "Come on, sere."

That firman, the sultan's gracious permission—gracious, but expensive—cost me 250 piasters, or about \$25. Be it known unto you, reader, that ever so many Circassians—recently whipped by the Russians in spite of their devoted courage and the genius of their leader, Schamyl—had been offered a few piasters per diem to join the army of the porte, had accepted the offer readily, knowing that Turkey was the natural enemy of the land of vermin and steppes, and had been appraised on arriving at Stambul after many hungry days of forced marching over countries innocent of bridges and of roads that the porte was unable to pay the native troops, let alone foreign ones. That was enough to make the hungry Circassians angry, was it not? A little way beyond the valley of the Sweet Waters, which is a place of fashionable resort, equivalent, or thereabout, to our Central park, those soldiers of a hundred patriotic battles had located their camp and were uttering discontent in a way that was very disagreeable to the Turkish government. It was in order to see them that Antonio, and I left the Pera hotel at 11 o'clock at night.

Escaping being torn to pieces by

the rival boatmen of Tophana, I tumbled down into the cradle of a great canque, which because it is a pattern boat I will describe. It is long and sharp at both ends, and at both ends it is loaded over, to prevent shipping seas, with varnished planks, crossed at the top with little crowning rail of gilt carving, very dainty and very smart. The cradle where I lay, my back against where the coxswain would be seated in an American gig, was lined with cushions and white lamb-skins.

There were two boatmen, because the Sweet Waters, where we were to land, was far up the Bosphorus, and it was tolerably hard work, even for them, braving and accustomed to rowing as they were.

Antonio, my seconded guide, held forth on the white minarets, looking ghostlike in the moonlight and on the dark cypress trees, throwing their heavy shaking shadows athwart the phosphorescent water. He bade me observe how the canque (boatman) fastens his oars by leather loops to pegs on the sides of the boat, which had no rowlocks—a simple plan that prevents them ever being lost unless they break in some of the whirling and impetuous currents of the Bosphorus. Every time I looked the boatmen laughed with all their teeth and said affirmatively, "Bono, Johnny," upon which I called out authoritatively, "Chapuk!" (Quick, quick!) and to which they invariably replied by saying, "Yawash, yawash," meaning: "No hurry. All in good time."

Antonio, as we progressed, gradually transferred his conversation from myself to the boatmen. At that time I knew very little of their sweet sounding jargon, and naturally feeling uninterested I closed my eyes and sunk into a reverie, to be aroused therefrom by one of the boatmen using a Turkish phrase, the meaning of which was known to me. In tones of the deepest disgust their fierce and furtive glances, together with the frequent use of that one phrase, which might be translated thus, "Dog of an infidel," confirmed a sudden suspicion that I was in a serious scrape. I was so seated that, although my face was not seen by them, I could discern their features and gestures plainly.

"Chapuk!" I cried imperiously, knowing that it is generally best to show no white feather.

"Yawash, yawash!" replied the boatmen defiantly.

"No hurry, sere," said Antonio, lighting his chibouk and puffing away complacently.

How I regretted having left the Pera hotel at that unseemly hour to see a parcel of Circassian ragamuffins, who were perhaps not worth seeing! How roundly I swore that if it were permitted me to issue scathless from that scrape I would never be out after dark again in Turkey!

Past the Maiden's tower, a sort of legendary lighthouse that stands on a rock at the entrance of the Golden Horn opposite Scutari, past long lines of vessels and rows of dark red wooden houses with broad flat roofs and cell-like boat-houses; past plane trees and cypresses, silent caiques and coffee houses, with here and there a dead lump of carrion bobbing like a float in the moonlight, swollen and horrible, we reached at last the Sweet Water meadows, where the deserted caiques were gathered thick as carriages round the door of the Theatre Francaise.

I had a mind to make those two villainous boatmen row me back again, because, as we were near one of the sultan's tinseley Italian palaces, neither they nor the audacious Albanian dare attempt violence just then, but unfortunately I was troubled with a weakness called pride, which troublesome infirmity I should advise my readers, if ever they are placed in similar circumstances, to conquer right away. Although I felt I thereby placed my life in jeopardy, I could not for the life of me take the certain way of escape that offered itself and determined to pursue at all hazards the object for which I had set out.

The two boatmen jumped on land, and drawing the canque almost high and dry so that we should not wet our feet stood with ready palms held out to receive their pay. I gave a few piasters to each, and then an animated conversation ensued between my dragoman and them, conducted in Turkish, and in which the constant repetition of the phrase before translated again occurred.

"Dey will wait, sere," said the Albanian at its conclusion.

"All right," I returned, affecting more coolness than I felt, for I had no arms with me bigger than a pen-knife, and I had seen them produce during the palaver bright, ugly looking knives from their voluminous sleeves. "Chapuk! I want to get back soon."

Antonio uttered a valediction to his (as I supposed them) accomplices, and we entered a defile whose quickly heightening sides were topped with regular rows of cypress trees. In a little while on either side, before and behind, there was nothing but impenetrable darkness visible, and above the sky, now overcast

with clouds, was starless and gloomy. The dragoman led the way, stealing on with a blue sure step and waiting clouds of perfume from his chibouk. Trying to divest myself of the conviction that I was about to become the victim of an already concocted plot, bringing forth a whole array of arguments to justify that attempt, and yet peering nervously into the darkness right and left, anon in the direction of the Albanian and then shrinking behind me, I followed without a protest in his footsteps, just as a lamb goes to the slaughter house.

He carried a lamp such as all dragomans carry in the nighttime, and suddenly bethinking myself of this I asked him to light it.

"Presently, sere," he said. "We shall come into plenty light soon."

To the best of my belief we had now gone about half a mile. Once or twice I fancied I heard a footfall in our rear and with a contraction of the heart half turned to face an anticipated assailant, but nothing emerged from the darkness, and I resumed my journey, perturbed and painfully suspicious. The clouds suddenly thinned before the watery moon, and the irregular walls of an old tumble down ruin, formerly a mosque of much repute, but now a playhouse for all the little Turks in the villages roundabout, loomed directly before us, the defile ending abruptly at the mouth of a rude road on the right.

The Albanian proposed lighting the lamp in this ruin, as on account of a gusty wind it would be difficult to light it outside.

I thought his proposal rather uncalled for, since we had the moon, but acquiesced quietly and followed him into the mosque, which had been built up in that semioriental Byzantine style that, back through Venice, spread throughout Europe, even in Canute of England's time. I was interested in this relic of another age and momentarily forgot my suspicions. Antonio stepped into a vault which was still almost entire and which had once in all probability been the refectory where the dervishes, or priests, partook moderately of food. He opened the door of the gaudy lantern, which would have reminded you of Aladdin's, and striking a match lit the wick. "You wait. Me fill chibouk," said he, setting the lantern down.

I was seized from behind and thrown violently to the ground, falling with my hip on a sharp stone that made me lame for weeks after. I turned round without rising, being then unable, on account of the wound I had received, and saw one stalwart assailant cover me with a gun and the other behind him grasp the hilt of a disagreeable knife.

Antonio held the lamp aloft and seemed to regard the whole affair as a capital joke.

The boatman with the gun spoke fiercely in Turkish, and the Albanian, turning to me, said: "Want money, sere. Give 'em money, you go safe."

It was very unpleasant looking up the muzzle of that gun and feeling that the slightest movement might endanger my life, but I am an American and disliked the cavalier manner of those Turkish dogs. I was just about to defy them to do their worst when I heard the tread of men outside. I shouted out for help at the top of my voice, and six Turkish soldiers, headed by an officer, came into the ruin at a trot and halted at the entrance of the vault, covering us all with their matchlocks.

That villainous Albanian, as soon as he saw how quickly the tables were turned, ran forward and commenced a fierce denunciation of his accomplices.

"Inglish subjekt?" asked the Turkish officer, turning to me.

The English, you must know, have so bullied and browbeaten the Turks that they would rather allow an English murderer to go scot free than come into collision with them.

"American subject," I answered, succeeding in a painful attempt to rise. Then I made him understand by suitable gestures that the Albanian and the two boatmen were all alike culpable, and they were presently deprived of their knives and the gun, each one of them placed between two men and marched off toward the spot where we had landed.

Outside the ruin the road was full of Turkish soldiers, all going in the direction of the Circassian encampment for the purpose of overawing that brave and turbulent people.

Judges are very corrupt in Turkey. The Albanian contrived to bribe himself out of the clutches of the law, but the two boatmen were very properly punished.—New York News.

Milk In Spain.

The Spanish milkman or maid, as the case may be, has no chance to impose upon the customer. When the milk is delivered, it is literally in bulk. The milkman drives around his flock of goats to each customer's house, ascertains how much milk is needed, sits down and draws the requisite quantity.

WOMAN TO WOMAN.

Women are being taught by bitter experience that many physicians cannot successfully handle their peculiar ailments known as female diseases. Doctors are willing and anxious to help them, but they are the wrong ones to work understandingly.

When the woman of to-day experiences such symptoms as backache, nervousness, lameness, white, irregular or painful menstruation, palpitation, "all gone" feeling and blues, she at once takes Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, feeling sure of obtaining immediate relief.

Should her symptoms be new to her, she writes to a woman, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., who promptly explains her case, and tells her free how to get well. Indeed, so many women are now appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, that a score of lady secretaries are kept constantly at work answering the great volume of correspondence which comes in every day. Each letter is answered carefully and accurately, as Mrs. Pinkham fully realizes that a life may depend upon her reply, and into many and many a home has she shed the rays of happiness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, feeling sure of obtaining immediate relief.

ERIE Railroad.

Time Card in Effect
Dec. 6th, 1896.
From LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINS WEST. Depart
No. 5, Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West 11:30 a.m.
No. 8, Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West 12:30 a.m.
No. 1, Express, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and the West 8:25 a.m.
No. 11, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday 7:40 a.m.
No. 12, Wells Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday 5:30 a.m.

TRAINS EAST.
No. 6, Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston 9:40 p.m.
No. 2, Express, daily, except Sunday 3:30 p.m.
No. 13, Express, daily, for New York 2:40 a.m.
No. 10, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday 7:00 a.m.
Train 12 will not run days following legal holidays.
Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.
FRANK C. MOODY, Agent,
W. G. MACDONALD, Trav. Pass. Agt.,
Huntington, Ind.

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

Restored Manhood.

DR. MOTT'S NERVE-PILLS.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex. Such as Nervous Prostration, Loss of Power, Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worries, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$2.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. J. C. MOTT'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX.

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires a change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package. By mail, \$1.00. Sold only by

Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice Corner, Lima, O.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW

DR. F. L. LE BRUN'S

Steel & Pennyroyal Pills

are the original and only

FRENCH, safe and reliable cure

for the female, for \$1.00 sent

by mail. Genuine sent only by

Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice corner Lima, O.

A positive cure for all coughs and

grippe without causing nausea.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm

Price 25c. Sent by mail by Dr. B. J. Kay,

Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Send for

booklet. Sold by Druggists.

The Rosy Freshness

and a velvety softness of the skin is

readily obtained by those who use Fanny's

Complexion Powder.

It is certainly cold enough for you. Why not buy that Overcoat you have been wanting all winter? One-half off means price cut in two exactly; it is our loss, so you need not care. Entire stock must be closed out by March 1st. One-half off holds good on every article in the store. Take advantage of this sale. Little money will go a great ways here.

THE
UNION.

N. E. Corner Square.

50 Unclaimed Watches!

FOR THE PRICE OF REPAIR.

These Watches cost us nothing. They were left for repairs, some two to three years ago. We have held them longer than usual. The price of repairs is all we can legally ask in disposing of them. Now is your chance to get something for nothing.

MACDONALD & CO.,
147 N. Main St.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL. CO.

COUNTING ROOM 321 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

No. 5 on the Chicago and Erie was three hours late to-day.

Mrs. P. A. Glasgow, of St. Johns avenue, is dangerously ill.

Mrs. J. S. Cook, who has been seriously ill, is some better.

John Rice has started a shoe shop in the Harper room, on west North street.

Mr. George Melly and his son Warren are laid up with an attack of la grippe.

Lima Chapter No. 142, Knights of Maccoches, will meet in Mitchell's Hall to-night.

Richards & Co. are having a new drain put in at their place on the public square.

W. S. Botkins, who has been critically ill with heart and kidney trouble, was some better to-day.

Night operator Ed. Eicher, of the C. & E., is laying off. He is relieved by T. L. McCullough, of Ohio City.

J. C. Daugherty, who has been employed as harness maker for J. D. Jones, for the past year, has resigned his place to accept a position with the Prudential Insurance Company at Findlay.

The musical to be given this evening in St. Rose Hall by the Knights of St. John and the Ladies' Auxiliary promises to be an enjoyable affair. The new orchestra recently organized by the Knights will make their first public appearance at this entertainment.

The new Disciple church at Unionville, O., will be dedicated next Sunday, Jan. 31, at 10 a. m. Evangelist J. V. Updike, of St. Wayne, will deliver the dedicatory address. Mr. Updike is a preacher of national fame and well known in this vicinity. Sunday evening the church, assisted by the Spencerville quartet, will give a musical entertainment for the benefit of the building fund. The church is one of the most handsome in Auglaize county. Rev. Clarence Mitchell, the pastor, recently held meetings there with 104 additions in three weeks.

Water Works Notice.

If you pay your water bill for the first half of 1897 before Feb. 1st, you will save 10 per cent.

H. B. HACKEDORN, Sec'y.

NEARLY ASPHYXIATED.

A Timely Discovery Prevented Fatal Results

At the Home of Mr. Christen, on East Market Street—Chimney Became Clogged and Burnt Gas Escaped.

Several members of the family of Edward Christen, of 618 east Market street, came nearly being asphyxiated Monday night. Mr. Christen burns natural gas for fuel. Monday evening Mr. Christen's family retired thinking of no danger, but at some time during the evening, and from some unknown cause, the soot and mortar in the chimney loosened and dropped down. The chimney was filled up above the opening where the pipe from one of the heating stoves entered. The burned gas could not escape up the flue, and accordingly escaped in the room. About 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, the second oldest son awoke and noticed that something was wrong. When he attempted to get up he fell over onto the floor. When he revived he called his brother Leo, who got up and attempted to light a match. He also fell over and remained unconscious for about 10 minutes. The younger son dragged him self along the floor to his father's bedroom, and called to him to get up and see what the trouble was. Mr. Christen went down stairs and opened the doors. When he came up stairs he found that his daughter had also been affected by the escaping gas. All were faint and helpless, and soon after breathing pure air again they began to be very sick. A physician was summoned and worked with them for several hours. All recovered from the effects except the daughter, who is yet very sick.

WELL CARED FOR

Are the Needy of this City—A Generous Donation.

For the past three days the trustees and the Board of Associated Charities have had many calls for assistance. Requests for fuel have been especially numerous, yet not so many people have asked for charity as was expected. The trustees and the Associated Charities believe that the needy of this city are better cared for than are the poor of other cities of the same population.

The demand for clothing has not been as great as was that of last year. This is on account of the large number of children having received shoes and clothing through the means provided by the school board.

Walter B. Ritchie yesterday gave \$25 to Holland's grocery with instructions that those having orders from the secretary and president of the board of associated charities should be given food.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

O. H. Cole was in Toledo yesterday.

Col. B. M. Moulton was in Toledo yesterday.

Frank Klog, of Findlay, was in the city last evening.

Mayor Baxter and son, Clem, were in Toledo yesterday.

F. E. Harman has been in Chicago for several days attending the Cycle Show.

Judge Ritchie returned this afternoon from Sidney, where he has been holding court.

Gen. Kendall returned last night from Ada, where he had been called by the death of his cousin, Miss Belle Strunk.

W. L. Hutton, of Buffalo, who was called to Lima by the death of his brother Frank, returned home this morning.

Water Works Notice.

If you pay your water bill for the first half of 1897 before Feb. 1st, you will save 10 per cent.

H. B. HACKEDORN, Sec'y.

A SICK JUROR

Delays the Progress of the Hughes Case.

PROSECUTION HAS RESTED.

Motion to Exclude Certain Portions of Testimony Made by Defendant's Attorney—Case May Continue all the Week.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 27.—(Special)—When the Hughes case was resumed in United States court yesterday afternoon, the direct examination of H. L. Brice was again taken up by District Attorney Dodge. In addition to the notes which were endorsed by the Monroe and accepted at the bank by Mr. Hughes, concerning which Mr. Brice testified during the morning session, other similar notes were identified as paper of the Monroe indebtedness and were held as assets of the bank. Witness stated that names of O. H. Hubbard, A. Kelly and other men who were employees of the Monroe Manufacturing Co. appeared upon the notes. Said that Hughes told him the men were employees of the Monroe. Said that the Monroe got the proceeds of the notes, and that Hughes told him that the men who gave the notes were irresponsible.

Upon cross-examination Mr. Brice said that he had not examined the books of the bank to see if these notes were there entered. Made no examination of the bank at any time prior to the examination made by Bank Examiner Betts. Ran over some of the Monroe paper when Betts was at the bank on September 27th. Mr. Hughes brought the paper into president's room at the bank in sections when Mr. Betts and witness made examination. Knew nothing personally concerning the circumstances under which the Monroe

EMPLOYEES SIGNED THE NOTES, only from what he learned from one of the men in person. Never saw any of the paper prior to September 26th, 1894.

After Mr. Brice was excused, District Attorney Dodge offered in evidence a certified copy of the report sent from First National Bank to comptroller of currency July 28th, 1894. An objection by the defense was overruled. Mr. Dodge then offered the original report in evidence, an objection to which was also overruled. The commission given Mr. Betts by the department when he became a bank examiner; the statement which Mr. Hughes gave Betts at the bank on the morning of September 27th, 1894; the certificate of deposit register; two individual ledgers; the discount register; Chase National Bank remittance register; Ohio Valley Bank remittance register; State National Bank remittance register; Merchants', German, Atlas, Euclid Avenue National Banks, and First, of Cincinnati, and cashier's letter book—all from the First National, of Lima, were also offered in evidence.

Cashier Sanborne, of the State National Bank, of Cleveland, was recalled. He identified handwriting in impression copies of two letters sent from State National to First National, with

TWO MONROE DRAFTS that were protested and returned. The latter book; the Firestone and Swan certificates of deposit; the \$10,000 Monroe draft which was charged to the Chase National; a list of the overdrafts on date of July 18th, 1894; the \$1,500 Monroe draft on State National; the account current sheets upon which reconciliations were identified by different witnesses—were also offered in evidence by the district attorney.

At 3:30 o'clock fire broke out in a St. Clair street livery stable at the rear of the government building, and the smoke became so dense in the court room that a recess of thirty minutes was taken.

After the recess the district attorney offered the notes which H. L. Brice had testified concerning, and then at 4:10 o'clock announced that the government rested its case. Attorney Brown offered in evidence the record book of the stockholders of First National; the prosecution objected. Attorney Brown said that the defendant had been charged with the misapplication of funds. Here the court excused the jury temporarily, and attorney Brown continued that the testimony had shown that

CERTAIN ASSETS OF THE BANK had been taken out and kept out of the case which were in the bank for the purpose of hiding such paper. He wanted to introduce the records of the directors' meetings for the purpose of showing that at a certain time the cashier was instructed to do just a certain thing. The court thought that evidence to establish such a fact was competent, but in the absence of other evidence he questioned the competency of the private record of the directors' meetings as complete evidence. The court reserved its decision. Attorney Brown also offered in evidence a letter which he claimed had been addressed to Mr. Hughes by the person who was then president of the bank and would show that at that time the bank was in a precarious condition. Court asked if the defense expected to prove that the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

SHOP NOTES.

A Form for Them Presented to the General Committee.

READY FOR ACTIVE WORK.

It Will Not be Many Days Until the Citizens Will Start Out—Be Ready to Make Your Subscriptions When They Call.

The citizens who had been appointed from the different wards of this city to solicit subscriptions for the rebuilding of the O. H. & D. shops met last evening in the circuit court room. A large number were present. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Theo. D. Robb, who stated that the object was to discuss the form of the note that those donating would be asked to sign.

Mr. Brotherton, who had been appointed as one of the committee to draw up a note, stated that he had met in consultation with Mr. Marshall, of the O. H. & D., and that they had drawn up the following note, which he believed contained all that was desired:

LIMA, O., Jan., 1897. For value received I promise to pay to the order of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company the sum of \$..... said sum of \$..... being payable as follows: \$..... thereon on or before April 15th, 1897; \$..... on or before June 15th, 1897; \$..... on or before August 1st, 1897.

This note being placed in the hands of seven trustees to be hereinafter named. The trustees selected by the citizens of Lima to represent such citizens and said trustees so selected are to turn over and deliver this note to the said railway company on the approval by said trustees, or a majority thereof, of the proposition of said railway company to take said trustees as to the rebuilding and maintaining of its shops in the city of Lima.

This note and each payment thereon is payable at the office of the superintendent of the motive power of said railway company in the city of Lima.

(Signed) Mr. Brotherton said: It was believed that seven trustees would be sufficient and that they believed that one trustee should be chosen from each ward in the city. The trustees are to receive the notes and to deliver them to the railway company after all the agreements had been made and signed between the trustees and the railway company concerning the rebuilding, extension and the retaining of the O. H. & D. general shops in the city of Lima.

The names of the seven trustees are to be placed in the body of the notes.

Mr. Brotherton then moved that the above form of note be adopted.

Mr. Ohler believed that the note did not contain enough and that there should be some proposition added to it so that those who subscribed or signed the notes would know exactly what the railroad company intended to do, in the purchasing of more land, the rebuilding and extension of the shops, and the number of extra men to be employed. A proposition must be delivered before the note could be given or delivered.

Mr. Brotherton said he believed that it was the best policy to put this in the hands of trustees who had the interests of the city at heart; that before the notes were delivered some definite and abiding contract as to the rebuilding and extension of the shops would be required from the O. H. & D. company. It is best to trust this to seven reputable citizens who would look to the interests of the citizens. Everything was contained in the note that should be.

Mr. McNeany believed that it was advisable to place the question in the hands of seven citizens, who would not deliver the notes until some binding contract had been signed by the O. H. & D. Railway Company. He believed seven men could be found who could be trusted, and didn't think it advisable to burden a note by a long contract.

Mr. Kalb thought it would be well that some proposition be stated beforehand by the railway company, so that the people would know what they proposed to do. The people would not be so likely to hesitate in signing a note if they knew what the railway company intended to do.

Mr. Brotherton said that the proposition given by the general manager at the other meeting stated what the company intended to do. The present contract with the O. H. & D. was for the maintenance of the D. & M. shops, and the railway company had done more for Lima than it had ever agreed to do. Mr. Marshall had stated that the company intended to keep their general shops in Lima.

Mr. Shanahan thought the form of note was all that was desired, and did not think a joint note and contract would be a good thing. The people were anxious to see the subscription started. The company had agreed in their proposition to enlarge the shops and increase the number of employees.

Mr. Cronley thought it best to select the seven trustees, who could agree with the railway company as to some contract which could be shown the people in soliciting subscriptions.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BANQUETED

The Employees of the Prudential Insurance Co.

THE RESULT OF A PRIZE.

Large Number of Insurance Agents Enjoyed a Rich Feast at the Burnet House—Officials Present—Interesting Toasts.

At the Burnet House last evening there was held one of the most elaborate banquets that has ever been served in the city, and the proprietors of this popular house received many words of praise for the excellent feast that was served and the elegant manner in which it was served.

The banquet was one given by the Prudential Insurance company to the staff of the Lima district. It was the result of a prize that had been offered to the district making a certain gain in business for the past year, and won by the Lima district.

At 8:30 the doors to the banquet room were thrown open, and shortly afterward twenty-nine handsome and intelligent looking men sat down to enjoy the rich feast that had been prepared in their honor. The following was the menu:

Blue Point, half shell, Shaved Cabbage, Court Bouillon, Queen Olives, Radishes, Blue Fish, Point d'Orleans, Parsienne Potatoes, Prime Roast Beef, Lettuce Mayonnaise, Mashed Potatoes, Roast Turkey, stuffed with Liver, (Cranberry sauce), Sweet Potatoes, Asparagus on Toast, French Peas, Mushrooms in Cream, Chicken Salad, Cherry Ripe, Cold Chicken Salad, Shrimp Salad, Lemon Marmalade, Assorted Cakes, Strawberry Ice Cream, California Fruit, Omelette, Baked Apples, Baked Apples, Baked Apples.

The Acolian Mandolin Club furnished delightful music during the two hours that dinner was being served.

After the last course had been partaken of, and when the cigars had been lighted, Superintendent Noonan, of the Lima district, arose and spoke of the early history of the Prudential Insurance company and reviewed its progress down to the present time. His remarks were interesting and well received by those who were there as co-workers with the superintendent himself.

Letters of regret were read from Vice President Leslie D. Ward, of Newark, New Jersey; Supt. F. A. Brummell, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Supt. Thos. J. Stewart, of Toledo; Supt. A. N. Sampson, Sandusky; Supt. E. J. Neely, Columbus; Supt. W. J. Sumner, Canton.

W. J. Hamilton, of the home office at New Jersey, was called, and spoke of the work and plans of the company.

The following gentlemen were then called upon by Supt. Noonan and responded to a toast:

Supt. Morgan, of Mansfield; Supt. Belknap, of Cincinnati; E. B. Conliss, of Findlay; Dr. A. W. Kahle, of Lima; C. C. McCarthy, of Toledo; Frank Link, of Lima; Henry Bohl, of Columbus; R. G. Strouthers, Findlay; Dr. R. D. Fable, of Lima; Frank King, of Findlay; O. A. Eherman, Lima, and M. W. Sutton, of Defiance.

The following gentlemen connected with the Prudential company were present at the feast:

W. I. Hamilton, head of D. W. for Ohio at home office, Newark, N. J.; Hon. Henry Bohl, State superintendent of agencies of Ohio, Columbus, O.; Supt. N. Morgan, Mansfield; Supt. W. N. Belknap, of Cincinnati; Asst. Supt. C. C. McCarthy, Toledo; Asst. Supt. M. W. Sutton, and Agent Charles E. Weisenberger, of Defiance; Assistant Superintendent Frank King, Special Agent R. G. Strouthers, Agents T. J. Curtin, I. D. Snyder, E. B. Conliss, William Buck, D. C. London, J. C. Daugherty, J. E. Noonan, of Findlay; Edward Noonan, superintendent of Lima district; C. A. Eherman, assistant superintendent; Dr. Kahle and Kahle medical examiners; Agent A. J. Sherick, Agent W. Stonerock, Agent F. Link, Agent J. D. McKerron, Agent C. McPherson, Otmar J. Feltz and Burt Sharon, of Lima.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

Jake Rapp, of Kossuth, Killed While Watching a Burning Building.

John Shirely's store room at Kossuth, was totally destroyed by fire Monday evening. When the building was discovered on fire the citizens were aroused and all who were able assisted in removing the contents of the store room.

Jacob Rapp, the proprietor of the village hotel at that place, was standing near the burning building when the brick chimney fell and struck him on the head with sufficient force to kill him instantly. He leaves a wife and seven children.

The building was a new one, and is a total loss, and amounts to about \$2500. There was no insurance. The contents of the store room were saved. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Sewing and Business Meeting.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the U. B. church will meet at the home of Sister Buckles, 116 north Pine street, on Thursday, for an all day's sewing and business meeting. Let every sister be present.

MRS. VANNATTA, Pres.

A CLEVER MAN

Stopped at the Lima House and Coined Money.

ADVERTISED FOR AGENTS

To Canvass for a New Soap—After Collecting a Large Amount of Money He Left for Paris Unknown—Wanted by the Police.

Several persons visited the Lima House Monday evening and yesterday inquiring for an individual who had introduced himself here in Lima as D. W. Wrennels and gave as his place of residence Columbus. Those inquiring for him were greatly disappointed on learning that the person to whom they had given part of their hard earned money and to whom they looked to as the means of making more money, had suddenly departed from the city without leaving any information as to where he had gone. Wrennels came here last Thursday from Springfield and stopped at the Lima House. He claimed to represent a soap company and desired agents to take territory in which they would have the sole right to sell a powerful cleansing soap. He did not have much trouble in finding those who desired to canvass for his soap. The right to canvass a certain amount of territory cost \$10 and it was not a small amount of money that was handed in trust over to the sleek soap vendor. Monday evening the agents were to present themselves at his quarters at the Lima House to learn what territory they would be given and to get the soap, but as they presented themselves one after the other they were informed that "D. W. Wrennels" had paid his hotel bill and had taken the P. Et. W. & C. train that afternoon for some unknown point west of the city. The disappointed applicants left with the belief that it would be well if their man Wrennels himself would apply his soap to his own conscience and morals. The police are looking after the fellow, who no doubt by this time is reaping gains by the same methods in other fields.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

Mr. H. G. Hyde Will Have Charge of the Opera House After May First.

For some time the report has been current that there was to be a change soon in the management of the Opera House, but nothing definite could be obtained until yesterday, when it was known to be a fact that such a change would be made.

When Mr. B. C. Paerott was interviewed to-day on the subject he stated that the present management would end the first of next May, when Mr. H. G. Hyde would assume the management of the house. He stated that Mr. Livermore's contract expired at that time; that a contract with Mr. Hyde had already been signed, and that the latter is now looking for attractions for the house after May 1st.

JOLLY PARTY

Of Little People Enjoyed a Sleighride Yesterday Afternoon.

A merry party of little folks, chaperoned by Mrs. Albion G. Feltz and Miss Rose Taubken, enjoyed a sleighride about the city yesterday afternoon, from 3:30 to 5:30. Those who composed the party were: Lonetta Taubken, Carrie Collins, Beatie Callahan, Rose McGray, Anna Groat, Kittle Cooney, Sadie Hanson, Leona Feltz, Josie Fuchs, Loreta Louy, Lucy McKoon, Bessie O'Neill, Mary Veasy, Emmet Lawlor, Paul O'Neill and Marvin Feltz.

Always Working for the People.

In referring to the attitude of the Times-Democrat on the C. H. & D. shop question, the West Virginia Oil Reporter says:

"There is some talk of the C. H. & D. Railroad Company removing its shops from Lima, Ohio, unless the citizens raise \$25,000 to keep the shops in that city. The people of Lima are taking hold of the matter in earnest and it looks as if the people would raise the cash to keep the works in that city. The Times-Democrat, of that city, is doing noble work in this matter for the people."

The Times-Democrat is always found advocating those measures which appear to be the best for this city. We have faith in the future of Lima, and the columns of this newspaper are open for the full and free discussion of all prospects which contemplate her welfare.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is

GOOD

for all diseases that have their origin in impure blood. It is

BETTER

than other sarsaparillas, better made, of better ingredients and by better methods. Its record of cures proclaims it the

BEST